BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3216.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Barque "*Emigrant*," of 600 Tons, W. PETRIE, Commr. A. I. at LLOYD'S: having all her cargo engaged, will sail about 4th March. For Passage, apply at the Office of

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 23d February, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Barque "*Fortfield*," 283 Tons Register, JAMES SLY Commander; will sail about 6th proximo, having excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Capt. SLY on board, or at the Office of

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 23d Feb. 1839.

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, the final dividend of Rupees 3476. 2. 04 on each Lapsed share on which Rs. 4000 has been previously paid is now payable on application at the office of the Secretaries.

The THIRD BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, for a period of 5 years commenced on 1st January 1839.

W. NICOL & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

—Bombay 20th February 1839.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

HORSE ARTILLERY.—Will shortly be published, PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE EXERCISE AND FIELD MOVEMENTS OF HORSE ARTILLERY, framed as regards the general principles and system of coming into action, strictly according to the ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, WITH THE FIELD MOVEMENTS agreeably to the CAVALRY REGULATIONS—To be dedicated to THE OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY IN BENGAL, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

By Lieut.—A. F. OAKES,
Adjutant of the Madras Horse Brigade.

Officers desirous of obtaining a copy of the above work, the price of which will be seven Rupees, are requested to notify their wish previous to the 30th of March to MR. PHAROAH, ATHENÆUM PRESS, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday next the 25th Instant, at 3 P. M. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Property of FULCHUND CAPOORCHUND for the benefit of his creditors, the undermentioned Houses, viz.

One House outside the Town Wall in Suthar Cally's Street.					
One	do.	do.	do.	in Khurruck Street No.	58
One	do.	do.	do.	in Kurllasus Sreet	„ 8
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 11
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 12
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 16
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 21
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 31
One	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. „ 49

TERMS OF SALE.

A Deposit of Ten per Cent to be made immediately, the sale of each house is concluded, and the Balance within fourteen days from the day of Sale—The expence of Deeds and conveyances to be borne by the respective purchasers.

Bombay, 23d February 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. Have received for sale "On Commission." A quantity of valuable Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Dinner and Dessert Services.

ALSO.

A Britchzka, Horses and Harness.....Rs. 2,000
(These will be sold together or seperate.)

A Superior toned Square Piano by "*Brood wood*..... 500

A List of the first mentioned articles with specimens and prices affixed, may be seen at the rooms of the Advertizers.—Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 23d February, 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE:

Seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of *Atmaram Ballajee*.....—*Plaintiff.*

VS.

Anna Maria Lemorey deceased, at the time of her death in the hands of *Margaret Campbell* deceased, and which have since come to the hands of *Mary Anne Charlton* and *Thomas Howell*, Executrix and Executor of the said *Margaret Campbell* deceased, to be administered.....*Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of, in and to, two Bungalows, Assessed Nos. 62 and 63, two Cookrooms, and one Stable, all covered with Tiles with their appurtenances, together with the Compounds in which they stand, situate at Colabah, being the first two Bungalows on the left hand side of the road, after crossing the Velard.

Terms of Sale, and particulars, will be made known on application to the Sheriff's Office.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st February, 1839.

શ્રી•ખુમબજી•ની•જુદીજ્યુડીકેચર•ની•ધ્રુપરીમ કોરટમોથી

પલીશાજ

શરીફનુ•વેચાણ

ફરી•ફેરશી•અશનાં•ફોર્ફમ•નાંમાંની•ખુબી થી•આતમારામ•બાલાજી•ની•ફરીઆદીમો• જપત•ફરેલુંછે•તે•ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર *

આનાં•મેરીઆ•લીમોરી•મરનાર•ની•મર તી•વેલાઈ•મારગારેટ•ફ્રેમાંમપબેલનાં•હાથમો ફતી•અને•તેમારપછે•તેફનાં•મરણ•પામેમા થી•મેરીઅાંન•ચારલટન•તથા•થોમરા•ફાવલ• ફુપર•ફફેલી•મરનાર•મારગારેટ•ફ્રેમાંપબેલ નાં•વફીલ•તથા•વફીલાટનનાં•હાથમો•આવી તે•ફરીઆદીનો•જવાબ•દેનાર *

ખબર•દીઅાથી•આપીફિય•ફે•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની•શોમવારને•દીને•પા છલા•પોફરનાં• ૪ ફલાફે•બંફું•મીલફતફે• તાંફાંજ•ફુપર•ફફેલો•ફરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ• દેનારનો•ફફ•તથા•છપલાફો•તથા•લાભ•શ્રી ફોલાબામોનાં•ભેફ•બંગલા•આશરાપ્રમેનટનાંન ખર ૬૨ તથા ૬૩ વાલા•તથા•ભેફ•બાવરચી ખાનાં•તથા•એફ•તબેલો•ફે•એ•શબકું•નલી આંથી•ઢાંફિલુંછે•અને•બીલારડ•મેલેઆ • પછે નાં•રશતા•પરમી•ડાલી•બાનુ•પરનાં•પેફેલા ભેફ•બંગલા•જેફે•તફમો•પોફોયેફે•તે•જફર લીલાંફુ•ફરીને•વેચશે *

વેચાણ•ની•ભોલી•તથા•બીજ•તવાર•શરીફ ની•આપ્રીશમો•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે *

ખુમબજી•ની•શરીફ•ની) જે—એલ—જાંનશાંન• આપ્રીશ•તા• ૨૧ મી• શરીફ ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૯ *

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th proximo at their rooms, a variety of articles consisting of Glass and Queen's Ware, Books, Tables, Chairs, Cots, China Sugar Jars, Iron Treasure Chests, Carpets, Mats, a small Pocket Sextant by Cary—a square Pianoforte, Child's Carriage, Double Poled Tent, Palanquin, Wearing apparel &c. &c. particulars will appear in future papers.—Bombay, 23rd February 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Neat newly painted Buggy, with Hood in excellent repair and Arab Horse and harness Complete, for.....600 Rupees.

For further particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each 8..	Rs 35	℔ Doz.
Pints.....	6	.... 18 "
Port Wine in Quarts.....	6	.... 20 "
From Mons. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.		
Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.		
Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3 Dozen quarts....		22 "
Do....." Patent Bottles in Cases of.		
1 Dozen each		23 "
Hermitage in Cases of 1....." quarts.....		18 "
Brandy....."		2. "
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts.....		40 "
Do..... 2 ....." Pints.....		22 "
From Messrs. De Luis and Dumas.		
A small quantity of Superior Claret.....		20 "

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Messrs. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournals, Co's. Claret,.....at Rs	25	℔	dozen.
Ponys Medoc.....at „	14	℔	ditto.
Keirs and Co's. Madeira,.....at „	575	℔	Pipe.
and at „	275	℔	hhd.
Murdoch, Shortridge and Co's. ditto,....at „	500	℔	Pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman,.....at „	375	℔	hhd.
Champaign from Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 dozen cases,.....at „	36	℔	dozen.

Bombay, 19th February, 1839.

A CARD.—RUTTONJEE COWASJEE AND Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations that they intend to open from the 25th inst. *a Chop and Beef Steak House*, within the Fort; No. 7, Forbes Street, where they have comfortable Lodgings, Superior Billiard Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Beds, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners &c. of the best quality, at very moderate rates, and at the shortest notice,—No wines or spirituous Liquors can be obtained at any price from the Proprietors.—But this cannot be an obstacle, because Gentlemen can send for any liquids they may require from the neighbouring shops as is the custom in London.—21st Feb. 1839.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.—Courier Office, 23d February, 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.—Courier Office, 23d February, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1839

No. 105.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department under date the 13th instant, Captain A. Troward of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commandant of an Irregular Corps about to be raised at Sawant Warree, and Lieutenant W. Gibbard of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, as 2nd in Command and Adjutant of the same Corps on the footing of an Adjutant of the Line.

No. 106.—The following temporory arrangements are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductors Thomas Gibbs, and John Green to be Acting Conductors, and Store and Park Serjeant James Hayns to be Acting Sub-Conductor.—Date of appointment 21st January 1839.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1839

No. 107.—Brevet Major J. W. Watson, Commissary of Ordnance, Poona Division of the Army, is allowed leave absence to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills on sick certificate.

No. 108.—By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 12th February, the following promotion is made.

1st. Grade Apprentice Doraljee Jamasjee of the Civil Hospital at Surat, to be 2nd Hospital Assistant, in that Hospital, to fill a vacancy

No. 109—By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 12th February, the following promotions and alterations in the Subordinate Medical Departments are made.

2nd Native Hospital Assistant Hurrychund Wassoodewjee, of the Garrison Hospital at Surat, to be 1st Native Hospital Assistant to the Civil Hospital at Broach, vice Mahomed Khan pensioned.

2nd Native Hospital Assistant Antonio Pereira of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 1st Native Hospital Assistant to the Oeculist.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1839.

No. 110.—Assistant Surgeon A. Arnott of the Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 111.—Lieuteuant M. Wyllie of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 112.—Assistant Surgeon J. Gibson of the Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 113.—Major General J. Kinnersly, Commanding in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st March next, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839.

No. 114—Under instructions from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, communicated by the Government of India the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Military Board be re-established at this Presidency from the 1st proximo to consist of.—

The Commandant of Artillery.
The Chief Engineer.
and.
A Stipendiary Member, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

The undermentioned Salarics are sanctioned.

Stipendiary Member, per mensem..	Rs 1,600	with net pay
Secretary.....	„ 1,200	

Assistant Secretary 300, with pay and Garrison allowances.

Consequent on, and simultanious with the establishment of the Board, the following appointments will cease.

Auditor of Military store Accounts and return.
Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant of Artillery.
2nd Assistant to the Military Auditor General.

All Official documents and records in charge of the Auditor of Store Accounts, as well as the Office Establishment, will be made over to the Military Board, to which authority the Returns and all the public correspondence now addressed to that officer, will be henceforward transmitted.

The control of Commissariat and general contingent expenditure, and audit of the accounts is to be vested in the Military Board.

The Department of Public Works, comprising all buildings, Civil and Military, Roads, Bridges, Bunds, and Embankments, as well as the Ordinance Commissariat, Gun Carriages Agencies, and Stud, are rendered, subject to the control of the Military Board.

The following appointments are made.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, Deputy Auditor General and Secretary to the Clothing Board, to be Stipendiary Member of the Military Board.

Major F. Lester, Agent for Gun Carriages, to be Secretary to the Military Board.

Lieutenant H. Thornbury, 2nd Assistant to the Auditor General, to be Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, date of appointments 1st March 1839.

No. 115.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain A. F. Johnson, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Military Auditor General and Secretary to the clothing Board, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Moore.

Captain W. Jacob, Agent for Gun Powder, to be Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Brevet Major J. W. Watson, of the Artillery, to be Agent for Gun Carriages.

Captain J. Sinclair, Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores at Poonah.

Lieutenant H. Barr, 8th Regiment, to be Acting Assistant to the Military Auditor General, in the absence of Captain Jameson.

Captain J. Staunton, Artillery, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, from the date on which he ceases to act as Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant of Artillery.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839

No. 11.—Conductor W. Maxton, of the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend A. Stackhouse, acting chaplain of Ahmednuggur, leave of absence to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, until the 28th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 32 of 1838, dated 19th December last.

"We have to acquant you, that we have appointed Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, Governor of the presidency of Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1839.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, delivered over charge of the Tannah collectorate to Mr. R. K. Pringle, on the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1839.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 12th instant.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for seven days, to proceed to the presidency, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting second assistant to the collector of Tannah, having joined his station on the 7th instant, he is to be placed in permanent charge of the Kullian Prant from that date.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting second assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, leave of absence for one day, by which he exceeded the period prescribed for travelling from Rutnageeree to Tannah.

Mr. C. Pringle, second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, for 31 days, by which he exceeded the period prescribed for travelling from Rutnageeree to Surat.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839.

Mr. J. Williams, received charge of the general treasury, general pay office, and the office of the superintendent of stamps, from Mr. Morris, on the 11th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1839.

Mr. J. A Forbes, acting senior magistrate of Police, is allowed to be absent from the presidency for a few days, for the benefit of his health, and Mr. E. E. Elliot, is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1839.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act as 2nd assistant to the political agent in Katteewar, during the absence of Captain Jacob, on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1839.

The following copies of dispatches received from Commander Haines, of the Indian Navy, on a Political Mission to Aden; from His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K. C. B.; and Major Baillie, Commanding the Military Force sent to Aden, reporting the capture of that place on the 19th ultimo, are published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

To.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY Esquire,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Government, that during the many Skirmishes which have taken place between the Boats of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War "Coote" and the Shore; the Crew of that vessel assisted by Lieutenant Evans of the Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenant Western of the Bombay Engineers, and the Detachment of the former Officer's Regiment, have behaved with great gallantry, in every instance, and it is wonderful that only two Men of the "Coote" were wounded.

In the last Skirmish of the 11th of January, under the command of Lieutenant Johnstone, they were assisted by the "Mahi" Schooner, and the Mortar Boat "Choki." The action lasted for three or four hours, doing the Enemy considerable damage by destroying about twelve feet of their Battery without injury to themselves.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) S. B. HAINES,

Aden, 15th January 1839.

To,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY Esquire,
Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Force for the occupation of Aden arrived on the 10th January, when I immediately dispatched a letter into the Town addressed to all the Chieftains. The answer was frivolous and unsatisfactory, and with it I received a message saying, they only wanted time to obtain Bedowins and they were preparing the great Guns for service.

In consequence of the above information, I considered it advisable to lose no time in capturing it, more particularly as we had but few days water for the Troops, and I therefore wrote to Captain Smith and to Major Bailie to that effect.

Captain Smith accepted my services in taking his Ship in, and I feel proud to say, that he was pleased with the position I gave her.

I could not but admire the splendid fire from the shipping and Mortar vessel, and the behaviour of the little Mahi drew the admiration of every person.

Nothing could have been more regular than the landing; the Men were steady to a degree, and they stormed the place gallantly. But what is still more to be admired, and a greater proof of their discipline is, that after landing, neither male, female, or property was molested.

The loss on the side of the British, as will be seen by Major Bailie's letter, which I have the honor to forward, was very trivial until the unfortunate insurrection of the Prisoners from Seerah. The whole loss in killed and wounded including Navy and Army, is "fifteen," eight of which occurred after the place was in our possession. The loss of the Enemy has been very severe: One hundred and thirty nine are now said to be missing, besides many wounded inland, and we have twenty five Men too severely wounded to return inland, among them one Chieftain Sheik Raggeeb Hazzabee, and Ali Salaam a Nephew of the Sultan.

I have supplied the unfortunate sufferers with food and every thing, to make them as comfortable as circumstances will admit of, and they receive kind Medical attention from Doctor Malcolmson of the 24th Regiment; I have also given a few Dollars for the support of their families.

It would appear like presumption, in me to point out peculiar instances of merit. I therefore leave it to the Senior Naval and Military Officers to do it, and merely state, that it is my firm conviction that British Soldiers and Sailors could not have behaved better.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) S. B. HAINES.

Aden, 25th January 1839.

To The Honorable JAMES FARISH Esq:
Governor in Council &c.
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of a dispatch which I yesterday received from Captain Smith, of Her Majesty's ship Volage, dated the 22nd of last month, by which your Honor in Council will be informed of the arrival of the Expedition under his charge to Aden on the 16th, and of his having under the circumstances, and with the Force mentioned in his letter, successfully attacked and captured that place on the 19th of January.

The accompanying Plan of Aden being an original paper, and required for transmission to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to request, that I may be favored by its being returned to me for that purpose.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) F. L. MAITLAND,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Wellesley, at Bombay, 16th February 1839.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral
Sir F. L. MAITLAND, K. C. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. East Indies.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the Expedition under my command against this place anchored in the afternoon of the 16th instant:—The same evening I received a letter from the Political Agent, informing me, that all negotiation on his part had failed, and that Hostilities had already commenced. On receipt of this Letter I communicated with Major Baillie, the Officer Commanding the Troops, and we determined, to lose no time in attacking the place.

The 17th was spent in drawing up the Plan of attack, and in making the necessary preparations. On the morning of the 18th I weighed with the Squadron.

Her Majesty's	Ship.....Volage,
Ditto	Cruizer,
Hon'ble Company's Ship	"Coote"
Ditto	"Mahi"
Transport	"Lowjee Family"
Ditto	"Ernuad"
Ditto	"Ann Crichton"

to proceed to the front of the Town, which I reached in the afternoon, in company with the Cruizer (towing a Mortar Boat) and "Mahi" Schooner. On standing in towards the Island of Seerah, a fire was opened on the Ship with Musketry and several large Guns, when I commenced a partial attack. The "Coote" (Corvette) and Transports, not having come up, I hauled off and anchored for the night.

On the morning of the 19th the whole Force having arrived, I made the signal to prepare to attack, and the Troops to be held in readiness for landing in two divisions. At half past nine the "Volage" anchored, bringing on her small Bower Cable, in four fathom water, at about three hundred yards distance from the Tower Battery on the Island of Seerah, at the same time the Mahi took up her position to the Southward of the Island.

On standing in, the Enemy opened a fire of great Guns and Musketry on us, but the Ship being laid so close to the shore, the Guns on the heights were rendered useless, their shot passing over us: at ten the "Cruizer" anchored and was of essential service in destroying the flank of the Battery. During this period a heavy firing was kept up, but in a short time two of the Guns, in the lower Battery were dismounted, and most of the people were driven from the remainder: they however took shelter behind the ruins of the Battery, and kept up an incessant fire of Musketry on the Ships, and although the lower Battery was almost knocked to pieces, still we had great difficulty in dislodging the Men. At this period, I directed the fire to be opened on the round Tower and Batteries on the heights which were filled with Men armed with Matchlocks, and in the course of one hour, I had the satisfaction to see this Tower (though sixty feet high and strongly built) a mass of Ruins; at eleven the "Coote" anchored with the second Division of the Troops to the Southward of the Island, and opened her fire upon the Town. Finding the firing had not ceased from the lower Battery, I directed the Mahi Schooner to proceed to the end of it and endeavour to drive out the Men from behind it by Musketry. This service was performed by her Commander Lieutenant Daniels, in a most gallant manner, but I regret to say, that Mr. Nesbitt, Midshipman, was severely wounded.

The firing having now almost totally ceased, I gave directions for the Boats of both divisions to land. Lieutenant Dobree, who had charge of the first Division, Mr. Rundle, Mate, and a Quarter Master of this Ship were the first on Shore, and made for a sixty eight Pounder which had been fired at us several times, when a Matchlock was fired at the Quarter Master by a Man behind the Gun, who was immediately cut down by him, and the first British Flag was planted by Mr. Rundle.

So completely were the Enemy driven from all points (with the exception of the Island) by the fire of the Ships, that the whole of the Troops landed with the loss only two Men killed and three wounded.

A partial firing was still kept up from the Island, when I directed Lieutenant Dobree, (who had returned with two Mates) Messrs. Stewart and Rundle, with a Party of Seamen, and Lieutenant Ayles, with the Marines, (amounting altogether to fifty) to land and take possession of it, this was gallantly accomplished, the party ascending the heights, spiking, and dismounting the Guns, taking the Flag which had been flying from the Tower and making Prisoners of one hundred and thirty nine armed Arabs, who were conducted from the Island to the main by the Party, and given over into the charge of Major Osborne. In an attempt to disarm the Prisoners (made by the Military) they made a most formidable resistance, and I regret to say, that several lives were lost on both sides. Mr. Nesbitt, a Midshipman of the "Mahi" was the only person hurt on board the Squadron, and on the part of the Military sixteen were killed and wounded, most of them dangerously, and one Serjeant has since died.

The enemy's Guns were served badly and fired irregularly, they appearing to have only fired Matchlocks, and there can be no doubt, that it had not been for the total destruction of their defences by the Squadron, the Troops would not have been able to have accomplished their landing without a very serious loss.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of armed Men that defended the Town, but from what I can learn, there must have been upwards of one thousand, nor can I come at the exact number that were killed or wounded: twenty five dead bodies were found on the Island of Seerah alone, several in the Town, and at this moment there are twenty five wounded lying in the Mosque, amongst whom is the Sultan's Nephew who defended the Island. I beg to recommend to your notice the gallant Services of Lieutenant Dobree, and Messrs. Stewart and Rundle (Mates) nor can I omit mentioning the assistance I received from Captain Haines, the Political Agent, who from his local knowledge piloted the Ship which enabled me to take up so effective a position.

I herewith transmit to your Excellency a Plan of the attack and a list of the Ordnance Stores captured.

Lieutenant Dobree is now employed with a party of Men, in endeavouring to get off the three large brass Turkish Guns, which it is the wish of the captors, should be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty.

I have &c,
(signed) H. SMITH, Capt.
Commd. the Expedition.

Her Majesty's ship Volage, Aden Back Bay, 22nd January 1839.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, captured at Aden, on 19th January 1839.

No.	Description of Ordnance.	Calibre.		Remarks.
1	Brass Gun on Carriage	85	Prs..	In Battery.
1	Ditto..... do. do.	68	do..	In Battery.
1	Ditto..... do.....do..	32	do..	In Battery dismounted by fire of the Squadron.
4	Iron Guns.....do..	18	do..	In Battery dismounted by fire of the Squadron.
2	Ditto.. do.....do..	12	do..	In Battery.
5	Ditto.. do.....do..	1	9 do..	In Battery dismounted and thrown into the Sea by sailors.
5	Ditto.. do.....do..	6	do..	In Battery.
1	Ditto.. do.....do..	4	do..	In Battery.
5	Ditto.. do.....do..	3	do..	In Battery.
25	*Not in Battery.*			
1	Brass Gun.....	89	do..	
6	Iron.. do.....	6	do..	
1	Ditto. do.....	4	do..	
33	Guns.			
	Powder.....	3000		
	Shot of Sizes.....	1200		15 Stones.
	Grape.....	88		
	Lead.....	2 Pigs.		
114	Matchlocks..	114		

(Signed) J. M. WILLOUGHBY, Capt
Commanding Artillery Aden Force.

TO COMMANDER HAINES,—Political Agent.

I have the pleasure to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, that the combined Force under Captain Smith, R. N. and myself, have succeeded in capturing the fortified Island, Tower, and Pass of Aden, with, I am happy to say, a comparatively small loss of life.

2nd. This fortunate result would have been still more satisfactory had it not been for an affray, which took place in attempting to disarm, one hundred and thirty nine Arab Prisoners, sent by Lieutenant Dobree, of Her Majesty's Frigate Volage, who effected their escape, after having killed three, and wounded five Men, with their Creases, with a loss on their part of five killed and seven mortally wounded, having only succeeded, in previously depriving them of their Matchlocks.

3rd. The Town is now in such a state of quiet, the Inhabitants returning daily to their Houses, that I think you may take up your abode in the Town, or any other place you may choose to fix on.

4th. The Officer on Picquet, at the Pass on the Northern side, leading to the interior, has orders to permit all unarmed people to pass out, but I have given orders that no one shall be admitted except people with supplies, without an express order from myself.

5th. I shall be most happy to afford you every assistance in my power, connected with my Military duties here.

6th. The Pier raised at the Tomb of the Patron Saint of the Mahomedans of Aden, had taken charge of the Inhabitants, Male and Female, and on my advance, immediately sent a flag of Trence, which was respected, and their privacy not intruded on in any way. He has sent me a few Matchlocks, but no Creases, and has pledged himself, that there are no more Arms, left amongst the few Arabs, belonging to Aden, at present in the Town.

7th. I have not met with any of the Chiefs mentioned by you in your letter of the 17th instant; should you obtain any intelligence, of the position they occupy in the interior, I shall feel much obliged for any communication; and any assistance you can afford the Commissariat, in provisioning the Troops, will be of the greatest Public Service, as it will enable the Officer in charge, to husband his Bombay Stock.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) T. BAILIE, Major.
Commanding at Aden.

Aden, 22nd January 1839.

Secret Department.

To, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esquire, *Secretary to Government.*

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that my first endeavours after obtaining possession of Aden, was to encourage the Inhabitants, in their usual occupations, and in giving them confidence; in this I have been quite successful, I also immediately wrote to Sultan M. Houssain, and Hamed, and to the Chieftains of the Hazzabee Sultanee subdivisions H. Agrabee and Houshabee Tribes and others, offering to give their wounded, medical assistance, and to permit them to have free and friendly intercourse with the Town.

2nd. This had the desired effect, and the Chieftains all expressed a wish to be on terms of Peace and Friendship, and to shew they were sincere, sent in supplies and Camels to assist in landing Government Stores.

3rd. I also wrote letters to the different Ports on the Coast, informing the Governors, that Aden was free for trade, being now a British Port.

I have &c.
(Signed) S. B. HAINES.

Aden, 23th January 1839.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council experiences the highest gratification in offering to Captain Smith, Her Majesty's Ship Volage, commanding the Naval part of the Expedition; to Commander Haines of the Indian Navy, the Political Agent, who volunteered his Services in that Frigate, and to the several Commanders and Officers of the Vessels engaged on this duty the cordial thanks of Government for their gallant, zealous and effective services: The spirited conduct of Lieutenant Daniells and the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Mahi is deserving of special notice.

To Major Baillie and to the Military part of the Expedition under his Command, the Honorable the Governor in Council feels it his duty to express his warm acknowledgements for the steady and Soldierlike behaviour observed by all ranks, European and Native, during the attack, and after the capture.

The high discipline of the Troops was displayed in an examplary manner by their cheerfully enduring the great privation of food to which they were unavoidably exposed, and particularly, in their abstaining from all violence to the inhabitants, and respecting the Families of the Natives, conduct which reflects honor on themselves and on their country.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLNUGHBY.
Secy. to the Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1839.

Gov. Gaz. Extra, Feb. 20.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 13th instant	Chests	1,213
Ditto from the 14th instant to this day	„ ..	38
	Chests	1,251

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant	Chests	18,432
Ditto from the 8th to the 13th instant	„ ..	247
	Chests	18,679

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 12th inst.	Chests	17,629
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	„ ..	637
Total		18,266

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 12th inst.	Chests	8,012
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	„ ..	65
Total		8,077

F. BOURCHIER.—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 20th February 1839.

LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount of last publication	Rs	27,297	11 11
J. W. Tarquand Esq. C. S.	„	25	0 0
J. Glen Esq. Secy. Medl. Board	„	100	0 0
Captain W. Barnes	„	30	0 0
Aga Mahomed Rahim Serajee Esq.	„	300	0 0
Lieutenant W. J. Western Engineers	„	25	0 0
Lieutenant C. S. Suart.....do	„	25	0 0
Captain J. S. Grant.....do	„	25	0 0
Total	Rs	27,827	11 11

JAMES BIRD.—*Secy.*

22 *February* 1839.

To be Continued.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

Gun Lascars attached to 1st Battalion Arty.	Rs	9 12 8
Collected by the Mamledar of the Unguiwell Talooker,		6 7 0
Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded		16,002 0 9
Total amount of Subscriptions Received		8,337 6 2

Bombay Famine Relief Fund office 22nd Feb. 1839.

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	6 21	7 18
Sunday	8 7	8 38
Monday	9 8	9 30

EXCHANGE.

	Buy	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, @ 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	110½
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	102½	102
Bills on Madras 30 days	100¾	100¼
Bills on England at 6 months sight		
Ditto at 6 months sight		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	220	219
Sycee silver cash	10	10½

LATEST NEWS.

England	Dec.	26th
France	do.	28th
America	do.	8th
Canton	do.	22nd
Singapore	Jan.	3rd

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19. Ensign A. Morris, 4th Regt. N. I. from Khandallah.
Do. do. Ensign Hughes, Do.....do. from Poonah.
Do. 20. Capt. Foster, Engineers, from Tannah.
Do. 21. Lieut. Col. G. Jervis, Engrs. from Poonah.
Do. 22. Major General Kennett, from S. Konkan.
Do. 22. Vety. Surgeon Aston, Madras H. Artillery from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19. Lieut. C. F. Christie, 21st Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. 20. Capt. A. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Do. do Capt. W. Knipe, 17th Regt. N. I. to Mhow.
Do. do. Ensign J. S. Aked, 4th Regt. N. I. to Tanah.
Do. do. Col. T. Morgan, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. 21. Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 30th Bengal N. I. to Neemuch.
Do. do. Capt. Commt. J. S. Young, H. H. Nizams Cavalry to Aurungabad.
Do. 23. Surgeon D. S. Young, Medical Est. to Tellechery.
Do. 22. Capt. C. McLeod, 42d Regt. M. N. I. to Hooshingabad.
Do. 24. Capt Benwell, 46th M. N. I. to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, at Girgaum, of Cholera Miss Charlotte Ellen Pratt, aged 10 years 5 months.

Lately at Minto on his passage from Singapoor to Batavia, Satoor Simon Esq. aged 19 years, the only Surviving Son of the late V. Simon, Merchant of Bombay, he was a dutiful son, a fond affectionate brother, and a most sincere friend.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19th. Ship Futtay Hulbary, Abdaol Rahimon Goolam Mahomed, Naiquedah, from Malabar Coast 27th December 1838. Allepie 30th January 1839.

Do. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, J. Roberts, Midshipman, in charge, from Kurrachie 1. 30. A. M. 14th February, Hajamree 2. 30. P. M. 14th February. The Syden obliged to put to Sea from Kurrachie on account of heavy Weather.

Do. 22nd. Ship Lady Rowena, W. A. Clayton, Master from Liverpool 18th Sept. 1838 Signaled the Morley (under Jury Masts) off Chowl Harbour on the 20th instant.

Do. Ship Futtay Salam, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17th. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima Henry Hewitt, Midshipman, in charge to Coast.

Do. 18th. Portuguese Brig Saudade, F. J. Ribeiro, Master, to Goa.

Do. 22nd. The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta Lieut. Robert Lowe, Commander. to Kurrachie.

Do. do. Brig Rampurtah, Seedee Beld, Naiquedah to Aden.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H. C. S. Berenice	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Inst.
A. Steamer	Do. Ditto	Ditto	do. March.
Hannah	Do. Ditto	Kurrachee	in 4 or 6 days.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	London	Tomorrow.
Wahab Castle	Skinner & Co.	Do.	10th March.
Bernard	Foster & Co.	Do. & Cape	24th Inst.
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	3rd March.
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	L'pool& do	4th Inst.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool	
City of Poonah	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	Early desp.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Do	
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	Do.	in 4 or 5 days
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	
Hellas	Remington & Co.	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawajee Esq.	Do.	27th do.
La Gabrielle	W. Nicol & Co.	Bordeaux.	27th inst.
La Nymphe	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st prox.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Cambridge	Dirom, Carter & Co.	China Singapoor.	25th Inst.
Warwick	Do.	Liverpool	5th March.
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.	Do.	8th ditto
Mt. St. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Fortfield	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	6th March.
H. M. Ship Wellesley		P. Gulph	This day.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Ribby & Co.		

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, Ship Hastings, Schooner Emily and Cutter Margaret.

Country Vessels.—Lord Castlereagh, Discovery, Begia, Charles Grant, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Jane, Swallow, Fort William, Sythree Bye, Samdanch, Charlotte, Mahmoodee, Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Calcutta Allalavie, Sylph, Castle Huntley, Hamido, Helen, Kusrovie Fanny, Ruby; Hannah Puttay Hulbory, and Futtay Salla.

French.—Ships George Cuvier, Nymph; Brig Sirius, and Gabrielle.

Arab.—Ship Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawajee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Deniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do.	17th Sept.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.	do. & do	24 do.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. &China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	24 do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Castrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th Nov.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	5th Sept.
Competent	Do.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &co Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	30th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Morley	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Ceylon	24th Jan.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Victoria		do.	31st Jan.
Futty Sallam		do.	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	5th Jan.
Cecelia		Calcutta	7th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Culcutta.*—Colombo.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—FEB. 8.

The Indigo sale which was to have taken place this day has been postponed to next Tuesday.

The desponding state of affairs for dealers in Opium as received by the last accounts from China, has already caused a fall of a hundred rupees in the price of the drug in Calcutta, since the last Government sale; we much fear, unless more favorable advices should arrive from China in the meantime, which is hardly probable, that the Government sale at the Exchange on Monday next, will be a complete failure as to the realization of remunerating prices to the sellers.

We hear from good authority that the following appointments have lately been made in the Political Department:—

Major Wilkinson, Political Agent South West Frontier, to be Officiating Resident at Nagpore, vice the Honorable Mr. Cavendish who has lately proceeded to Bombay for the purpose of embarking from thence for Europe on furlough.

Major J. R. Ouseley, of the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Officiating Agent to the Governor General South West Frontier, vice Captain Wilkinson appointed to officiate as Resident at Nagpore of the room of Mr. Cavendish.—*Feb.* 9.

ENGLISHMAN.—FEB. 8.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We understand that at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for the purpose of furthering the cause of steam, a Committee was appointed, who will immediately consider the best practicable plan and make it public with as little delay as possible. The present intention of the gentlemen who met, is, we are informed, to commence building one steamer of the largest class immediately and to order the engines from England to be ready by the time the steamer will be in a state to receive them. It was stated at the meeting, that the Calcutta Docking Company have literally offered to forego all commissions on the building of a vessel for this purpose. We have no doubt, that the public will shew their earnestness in the good cause by a liberal subscription for shares, as soon as the plan is laid before them. In the mean time, we congratulate the inhabitants of Bengal, on the prospect of effecting by their own efforts, what they have been for five years vainly trying to persuade the Government to do for them.

MILITARY.—Letters from Saugor mention the return of Lieutenant Buckle with the battering train from Jhansie, and of his having relieved Captain H. N. Pepper of the charge of the Saugor magazine.

The following is extracted from a letter from Cawnpore, dated 29th ultimo:—

'Artillery were reviewed at their practice ground yesterday morning, by Major General Johnson, in consequence of Major General Oglander being laid up with a third attack of the fever he caught while on his tour recently through the Teraye Jungle. General Johnson left, after the review, to join the 63rd Regt. N. I., which had marched that morning for Lucknow.

'The review passed off, as all such *lumashas* of the Artillery do, where all is smoke and noise, and there is 'no mistake' in blowing up the mine! which on the present occasion, was exploded with scientific precision and before the beholders got tired of the morning's exhibition.

'A *dejeuner a la fourchette* was partaken of by a fair assembly of all the beauty and fashion of Cawnpore, and the gallant host's hospitality was done ample justice to! The Artillery march into Cantonments on the 1st proximo.'—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—FEBRUARY, 9.

It seems to be the general impression, that the secret dispatches from the Board of Controul, brought to Bombay by Sir Edward Campbell, are to the effect of stopping all aggressive movements against CABUL, and we have heard, as corroboratory of the correctness of this impression, that an officer of H. M. 16th Lancers, who had quitted England immediately on ascertaining his Regiment was ordered on service, was overtaken at Malta by letters from the War-Office, intimating there was no occasion for his proceeding to India, but could remain, *sans tache*, at home. It has been said, that the policy indicated by dispatches of the character in question, would be contradictory to the tenor of those received by the Octo-November Mail, in which Lord Auckland's motives and measures were highly approved of and cordially sanctioned by the Board of Controul and by the Court of Directors. The discrepancy, however, is rather apparent than real. At the date of the first dispatch, the predominant apprehension was the direct aid of Russia to the designs of Persia on *Herat*, a contingency to be counteracted at all hazards. The withdrawal, however, of the Shah, and the supposed consequent decline of either Russian influence in his Councils or Russian inclination to come into open collision with us, left a wide door for the exercise of a pacific disposition on our own part, and the attempt to secure the *Indus* as our frontier without meddling with the domestic feuds of Affghanistan.

There will, it must be confessed, be a little awkwardness in appeasing the impatience of *Shah Soojah* to play the King in Cabul, but we should opine that so good a diplomatist as Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, will not be long in discovering means of stopping His Majesty's mouth with sundry royal sugar-plums; one of which, it is to be hoped, may choke him, and lead to our extrication from the dilemma, in which our rash and hasty patronage has involved us.

We understand the Steamer *Ganges* did not leave Calcutta for Moulmein till this day, though it was fully expected she would have started yesterday.—*Courier Feb.* 8.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 12.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—A high Official has, we hear, lately represented to Government, that documents of the greatest importance frequently find their way out of the Public Offices, and that the only means of preventing such flagrant breaches of trust in the uncovenanted servants of Government, would be the promulgation of an order, commanding all Heads of Departments, to discharge any Clerk, or other Retainer who may be discovered in a practise so prejudicial to the interests of the public Service: an order to that effect has been accordingly issued. It is whispered that the above representation arose from the following circumstance. A gentleman eminent for his talent, and high in the Civil Service was somewhat severely handled in a certain Minute, the contents whereof, found their way to the party alluded to in a few hours. This coming to light, was we hear mentioned at the Council Board, coupled with the remark "that the contents of the minute could only have reached the gentleman referred to through the Agency of some of the Government Clerks," and these individuals are in consequence duly warned to refrain from *telling tales out of school in future.*

WARRANT OFFICERS IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—It appears from the letter of a Company's Warrant, that by a recent order issued to the Nizam's Troops, Commissaries at out-stations are to detach a Conductor to receive charge of the annual supply of stores; which is considered a hardship by the individuals of that grade, since there being only one Conductor at each Station, it necessarily follows that he must pass three months, or more, in the jungles, out of every twelve. We are fully of opinion that Military Stores ought never to be sent from the General Depot at Bolarum, otherwise than in charge of Warrant, or non-commissioned Officer, according to the quantity despatched; but when such quantity does not exceed forty bullock loads, we should consider that so trifling a charge might be confided to a Non-commissioned, with less inconvenience to the Public, Service than would arise from detaching the only Warrant Officer at an out station Arsenal for one fourth of every year; to say nothing of personal inconvenience to the party concerned. We are however quite sure, that the subject only requires to be clearly laid before the experienced Officer at the head of the Nizam's Army, to ensure every consideration for the comfort of individuals, as far as may be consistent with the safety of public property and the well being of the service.

MASULIPATAM.—A Correspondent at Masulipatam writes, that he last week saw 300 asparagus cut from four small beds in the garden of H. Montgomerie, Esq. They were mostly exceedingly fine, and five of them above seven inches in length, from 2 to 2¼ inches in circumference at bottom, and from 1¼ at top. Our correspondent asks, if we can shew such specimens at the Presidency? The weather since the 22d ultimo, which day was ushered in by some heavy showers of rain, had been cool and pleasant, with a steady wind from the East. The Roadstead at Masulipatam, has a very gay appearance just now, no less than 50 Sloops and Native Brigs, and 20 Cholear boats, which have lately brought great quantities of rice into the market, having been counted there the other day. Rice has in consequence become greatly cheaper, but Horse Gram still continues at a high price.

LE COURIER DE PONDIDHERY.—We regret to observe that the spirited projector of the *Courier de Pondicherry* has been compelled through want of sufficient support, for the present to suspend his Journal, the Editor however expresses a hope that his retirement will be but for a season, and most cordially shall we welcome the early re-appearance of our valued contemporary in the Editorial field.

SPECTATOR.—FEB. 13

We hear from Sholapoor that

"The 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, arrived there on the 30th Ultimo, on route to Bellary, having experienced no sickness whatever on the road, and with the Horses in the finest condition. At a village called Patrood just as the Horses had been picketed after a march of 15 miles, an Express reached the Camp from the Magistrate of the Sholapoor District, urging the officer Commanding the Regiment to move on Barsee, an opulent Town on the Company's frontier, with the greatest possible despatch; large bodies of men having assembled in the Nizams' territory next adjoining, Accordingly the Regiment mounted at 11 P. M. and marched to Barsee during the night, twenty-eight miles; arriving there shortly after daylight and without a sore back, which speaks volumes for the efficient state of its Sadlery. A squadron of the 3d Cavalry, and 2 Companies of the 52d, under Major Grant, (of Grant) had reached Barsee a few hours before from Sholapoor; so that the services of the the 7th Cavalry were not required. Numbers of idle and discontented Vagabonds are wandering about those parts."

P. S. "The storm occurred at Sholapoor on the 1st February; a house belonging to a native was struck by lightning, and the 7th Cavalry were detained a day longer, than expected, owing to the heavy rain."

COURIER.—FEB. 14.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Left Wing and Head Quarters of H. M. 39th Foot at Bellary on the 5th Instant, without any casualty on the march. The marches of H. M. Troops this season have all been very fortunate, in having been made without any casualty: viz. the Left Wing of the 4th or King's Own from Madras to Bangalore; the 41st Regiment from Bellary to Belgaum, and its Left Wing to Poonah; the 39th Regiment from Bangalore to Bellary; and the Head Quarters and Right Wing of the 54th Regiment from Trichinopoly to Madras.

The weather was most favourable in a very little rain having fallen while they were *en route*. It rained very heavily at Bellary the night after the arrival of the Left Wing of the 39th, and had it happened before they might have been stopped on the road, and exposed to the causes of sickness; as the roads in the Mysore are none of the best, and in the Ceded Districts they are so very heavy in wet weather as to be almost impassable.

We have further learned that on all these late marches the greatest attention has been paid by the Commanding and other officers to prevent the men drinking the deleterious Toddy, which is one of the great causes of Dysentery and Cholera.

The Weather still continues very unusual; light Winds from the East South East, and South, and for several days past positively no surf. On Tuesday evening the roads were like a mill-pond, and a Thames Wherry might have come on shore with the greatest safety. We have heard of there being no surf frequently, but we never saw it before this week. Indeed the weather altogether since Christmas has been very unlike any thing we have experienced during the last five years—not only warm days, but often comparatively close nights, with very few of the cold mornings that we usually have at this season of the year. The Thermometer has been almost stationary at 80°; seldom varying more than one degree from that point from morning till night. This has been the case now for about six weeks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 7, Bark *Thetis*, Wm. Boothby from Bombay 6th and Colombo 18th Jan. Feb. 1, from Cannanore *Sir Edward Paget* Campbell, from, Bombay Jan. 27, from Cochin *Water Lilly*, Lyster from Bombay.

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify that the English Mail for dispatch by Berenice Steamer will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday next the 25th Instant.

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General*
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 21st Feb. 1839.

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify, that a Mail for dispatch to the Persian Gulph, by Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, will be kept open till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 22nd Feb. 1839.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 1839.

The following is a List of the Passengers proceeding to England in the Ship *Berkshire*, John Clarkson Commander, which leaves this to-morrow,

Mrs. Simson, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Pinhey, Mrs. Col. Wild, and 2 Children, Mrs. Codrington, and 3 Children, Mrs. Hodgson, and 1 Child, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Smith, and 3 Children, Dr. Stuart, Bombay Presidency, T. L. Strange, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Miss Harrison, Master Harrison, Master Naylor, Master Campbell, 7 Servants.

The anxiety that for some days was felt on account of the non arrival of the *Semiramis* from Karachee at the time she was due, was at length put an end to, by intelligence received on Thursday, that on the night of the 13th, while on her passage thither, she had gone ashore on the coast of Kattywar, at a place about ten miles to the north east of Gigat or Dwarka, and a little to the north of a Fort called Kulchugud, and that, such, was her situation, there was every probability, she would become an entire wreck. We have seen a letter from a Gentleman on board, who describes her as high and dry at low water, that two unavailing attempts had been made to get her off, that her seams below were open and the engines much shaken, "so that if we did get afloat at present, the weight of the engines and the unsound state of the ship would probably sink her in deep water" The people were busy removing every thing out of her and the Engines were to be taken to pieces. Commodore Pepper who happened to be a Passenger on board, left on the 16, in a boat to to proceed thither with the intelligence and to request that assistance might be sent, and we understand, that in consequence of his representations the *Atalanta* was despatched yesterday on this service. Nothing could be more unfortunate than such an occurrence at the present moment, when the means of conveying quick intelligence are so much needed for so many purposes, and the Government is upon so scrimp an allowance of Steamers. We sincerely trust that we shall speedily see the Victoria afloat, for the vessels we have left, subject to ordinary contingencies, can scarcely be relied upon as sufficient to keep up the regular monthly mail, and at the same time the Correspondence with the Army.

By the last accounts from Scinde the army was to leave Hydrabad on the 9th instant, to proceed to Shikarpore. The Ameers had come down with ten lacks on account of the stipulated sum in the meantime, which Sir John Keane had forwarded, and seven of which we understand reached this in safety on thursday last in charge of Capt. Pepper. There is a Report that Col. Pottinger wishes the reserve of the Army under General Valiant to be moved from Karachee to Tattah, that is from a healthy to a most unhealthy place, but it is doubtful if this arrangement will take place.

We refer our Readers to the detailed account of the capture of Aden, as it appears in the Government Gazette extraordinary, which came out on the 20th Feb.

The Wellesley leaves this Evening for the Persian Gulf, it is said, in consequence of some warlike demonstration being necessary in that quarter, but where, against whom, or to what end, we have not been able to ascertain. A report has been in circulation for some days that Mohamed Aly's army of Arabia had arrived within two days march of Bussorah and was destined against Bagdad. We are quite aware that for years this has been one great object of his ambition, and that his intention was to attack it from the side of Syria also, but knowing the state of his relations with the Sultan and the very plain terms in which he has been told that these must not be disturbed, we cannot believe that there is any truth in the Report, or that the expedition of the Wellesley can have any reference to it. An attack upon Bagdad would be as much a declaration of war against the Sultan, as if Ibrahim were to march his Syrian army across the Taurus, and the result would be that while the British fleet would blockade the Port of Alexandria on one side, to enforce his submission the Indian fleet on this side would be equally called upon to oppose the progress of his army, and if they persisted, to treat them as Robbers and Pirates.

We find that our Cotemporaries are not disposed, as we had imagined, to allow the Bank question to remain at rest, until the result of the appeal to the Governor General becomes known. In that appeal, no doubt, every argument has been brought forward that the talent and ingenuity of the parties interested could suggest in support of their plea, and, taking it for granted, therefore, that all justice has been done it, we cannot see how it is to promote their cause, what end it is to serve, to continue the discussion in the tone and temper that still so remarkably characterize the writings of their advocates. How the never ending repetition of the terms, Jesuitical, Machiavellian, Spoliation, insult to the Community and such like, can be considered as a backing or support to the appeal, we are quite at a loss to understand. We have no objections whatever to the free use of the three first, in whatever way the parties may choose to apply them, but we most decidedly protest against the use of the last of these terms. What community is insulted? That fraction probably, whose interests, real or imaginary, are struck at by Mr. Prinsep's measure, but beyond that, the community of this Presidency, so far from insult, has reason to hail the assurance of a Bank, on the terms proposed, as a great and valuable boon.

We regret that the discussion should have merged, as it has done, so entirely into this question of Shares. The public, as we stated formerly can have but little interest in it, still as it forms so prominent a feature in the writings of our cotemporaries, we deemed it our duty to make some enquiries respecting it, from sources that we considered exempt from bias, all that we had seen resting so much more on declamation than on dates and fact, that we felt quite at a loss to make up our mind upon it. In casting about for information, we accidentally learnt that a Paper was in existence, which had been composed with a view expressly to clear up this subject, and put it upon its right footing, and, as it was represented to us as written in a tone of great moderation and candour, we became very desirous of obtaining the perusal of it, and in this object we succeeded, with permission farther to publish it, if the opinions and conclusions it contained met our approbation. We have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best, fairest and most candid exposition of the actual situation of the original applicants for the Charter and Joint Stock Bank share holders at this time, that has yet appeared, and we have no scruples in publishing it, firmly persuaded that all parties will do us the justice to believe that we can have no motive but to elicit the truth, no desire but to do our duty towards the public, with whom this *questio vexata* has become a subject of greater interest far, than it appears to us to merit.

In one of the leading Editorial articles in the Bombay Gazette of the 8th Instant, the attention of the public is directed to the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the Thursday preceding (7th Instant) and to the important points, on which those Resolutions have been brought to bear. The proceedings of the Meeting above mentioned, are published in another part of the same Paper, and as they bear the signature of its Chairman, must be held to be given to the world by its authority: They have since been published by the Chamber of Commerce as an advertisement, and having thus become public property, are of course open to any, and every observation or criticism, which any portion of the public may think applicable to the facts they profess to detail, or to the arguments they adduce, in support of the views they uphold.

It is with the former only, that I will pretend to deal at this time. And in venturing to approach this even (i e the facts detailed) I would be understood distinctly to disclaim all intention, of imputing to the very respectable Individuals who compose the body, from which those Resolutions emanate, any but an earnest desire to place facts honestly before the public, however much their zeal in the cause they advocate, and their anxiety to support interests, which they believe to be unfairly attacked and trampled upon, may have led them wide of that mark, in the Instance which has induced me to pen the remarks that will be found below.

The first resolution of the Meeting of Thursday last, submitted to and concurred in by the members of the Chamber runs thus. "That from the increased and "increasing Commercial Importance of Bombay, the "want of a Bank had been widely felt for the convenience of the public generally, as well as of the various "Mercantile Interests of this Presidency, and one "having been projected and subscribed to, by a numerous body, composed of Civil Military and Naval "Servants, as well as of all the Natives and British "Merchants with very few exceptions,—approved of, "and sanctioned also, by the local Government, subject "to the confirmation of the Home authorities, and to "which afterwards, by a long and expensive course of "strenuous exertion, unceasingly persevered in for "upwards of two years, the Proprietors and their "agents at last succeeded in getting the assent of the "authorities in England, to grant a Charter."

The second Resolution embraces in the first place, facts, or statements treated as facts, and in the next, deductions drawn from those facts. The second Resolution is all that is necessary to my present purpose. It stands thus.

"That contrary however to the manifest Intentions "and to the Instructions of the Home Authorities, the "Government of India *have refused to bestow this* "*charter on the parties who originated, planned,* "*and matured the scheme,—with whom the whole cor-*"*respondence of the Government and Home Authorities* "*on the subject was carried on, and whom they recog-*"*nized as the applicants*, and have, instead, decided "on offering the same to the community generally, by "the unheard of mode of public auction:

There can be no doubt I conclude, that the Bank alluded to, in the first resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, as subscribed to by a numerous body of Individuals, of all classes at this place, and approved of and sanctioned by the local Government, subject to the confirmation of the Home Authorities, is the Institution which deputed Mr. Ashburner to England, for the purpose of obtaining a Charter, and for the subscribers to which he succeeded in obtaining after much strenuous exertion an order to the Government of India to accede under certain specified conditions to their request.

I conclude, also, that I may take it for granted that the parties, adverted to in the second Resolution as those who originated, planned and matured the scheme,—those with whom the whole correspondence of Government and home authorities was carried on, and whom the authorities in question recognized as the applicants—and the persons to whom it was the manifest intention and instruction of the Home Authorities to grant the Charter, and on whom it is alleged the Government of India have refused to bestow the same, are the original subscribers to the proposed Chartered Bank, the Individuals who signed the application for the Charter and with whose funds, and the aid of their Committee in England Mr. Ashburner laboured for so long a time at home, and eventually obtained the order they so anxiously expected and ardently desired.

If I am right in the premises, I have thus assumed, I may proceed at once to ask whether the parties to whom the Government of India have refused the Charter ordered by the Home authories, are in reality the persons to whom it was the manifest intention and instructions of the Court of Directors and Board of Control that the charter should be granted in this country. This appears to me, in the most favorable view of the case of the rejected applicants here, at least a doubtful point.

That many of them were original subscribers to the proposed chartered Bank does not I believe admit of a doubt—but unless I am greatly misinformed, there are also several proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank, now claimants of the charter through its Committee, who were not subscribers to the original scheme, and others, who to their great dissatisfaction, will participate to a less extent in the advantages of the charter in consequence of having been obliged to submit to a reduction in number of their shares, than they would do, if the charter were assigned to those who signed the application to Government for the Establishment of a Chartered Bank in Bombay, some two years since, or more.

But here again a further question arises, as to the in-

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dividuals who are really before the Government of India, at this time, as the parties on whom the home authorities intended the Charter to be bestowed, and it is important to the fair consideration of that further question, that we should see the position in which the original subscribers stand towards the Court of Directors at present, as compared with that which they occupied when they applied for the charter. If their position is the same now as it was when their application was prefered to this Government, there will be fair ground to maintain, and strenuously to maintain, that they are the parties for whom the charter was intended by the Home authorities—but if their position has been changed, and changed to such an extent that the Bank for which it was intended, was abandoned on the 1st October last (1838) as far as the Interests of nearly nine tenths of the original subscribers were concerned, —then must it admit of doubt, whether they are the Grantees contemplated by the Court, and the question for whom the charter was intended becomes an open question, which neither themselves nor the Government of India can pretend I think to determine, with correctness at this time.

I will take in elucidation of this subject an Extract from the Proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of Bombay, held in the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co. on the 20th March at 3 P. M. (1838) as published in the Bombay Courier under the head of Bank meeting, chartered Bank, on the 24th of the same month; to which I shall annex a few marginal observations, placed in juxtaposition with the Resolutions to which they relate, for the sake of more easy reference,—in the belief, that these conjointly will place the matter under discussion in a different point of view from any in which it has hitherto been considered by the public in general, and in a point of view also, which must militate strongly against the declaration put forth by the Chamber of Commerce, through its chairman that it was the manifest intention of the Home authorities to bestow the charter, on the parties to whom it has been refused by the Government India.

" Proposed by Captain Swanson seconded by Dr. Smyttan and carried unanimously.

That the Report now read be approved, adopted and published for general information.

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Colonel Powell and carried unanimously.

It appearing to this meeting, that all the information from India which the Honble Court of Directors stated they wished to possess to enable them to decide on the application made to them for their sanction to the present Charter, has been long since transmitted, and to meet the contingency of any farther delay on the part of the Home authorities, as far as public and private convenience will permit.

It is resolved, if such charter he not received in Bombay, duly sanctioned by the said Hon'ble Court *on or before the first day of October next, that all accounts relating to the Chartered Bank be then closed* and the funds already subscribed, after deducting all expences incurred, be then returned to the Subscribers thereto, *and in such case all farther right title and claim whatever to participate in such Charter or in the Bank thereby contemplated, shall be considered to have ceased and determined at such last mentioned date.*

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Captain Newport and carried unanimously.

It is resolved, that the provisional committee be now authorised immediately to instruct Mr. Ahsburner, in the event of no decisive answer having been given by the Court of Directors relative to the Charter *on the receipt in London of these resolutions, or of they shall have declined to sanction the charter, in either case* to remit to this Country, in Government Bills, the whole of the sum deposited in the Bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co. London, on account of the Chartered Bank, to be invested here in Companys Paper for the object stated in the second Resolution *and that Mr. Ashburner's Agency on the part of the shareholders of the chartered Bank be considered at an end in fifteen days after he shall have received these instructions.*

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Captain Sinclair, and carried unanimously.

To facilitate the payment of the deposits required for the shares taken in the Joint stock Bank by subscribers to the chartered Bank; It is resolved that the treasurers be authorised to comply with such directions as the Committee may give them, for the transfer to the Joint stock Bank, of such amount of deposits as subscribers may apply to the Committee to be so transferred, for the shares they possess in the Joint Stock Bank, the Committee taking due precaution to reserve a sufficient sum for the discharge of all demands against the subscribers to the Chartered Bank.

Proposed by the Committee seconded by R. Smith Esq. and carried unamimously.

Resolved, that should the required sanction to the Charter be obtained after the subscribers to the Joint Stock Bank shall have procured assistance and Materials for commencing business, the subscribers to the Bank shall take over at the original cost, all such materials and establishments with all engagements, in the same manner, as if they had been procured on their behalf.

Proposed by the committee seconded by W. Edmond Esq.

Resolved that the committee be at liberty to treat with all persons desiring to dispose of their shares for the purchase of the same, and that all *such Shares* when so purchased, be at the disposal of the Committee in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the Bank, and.

That all parties wishing to dispose of their shares be requested to offer them to the Committee.

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Framjee Ruttonjee and carried unanimously.

Resolved that copies of these resolutions be circulated to the subscribers.

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Jeejeeboy Dadabhoy and carried unanimously.

Resolved that copies of the Report of the Committee and of the Resolutions passed at this meeting be made over to the provisional Committee of the Joint stock Bank for their information."

I am aware that it was resolved at a meeting of the subscribers to the joint stock Bank held on the same day and at the same place, as the meeting of shareholders in the chartered Bank whose Resolutions I have quoted above, that "nevertheless every effort be made to "procure a charter and for this purpose that the com- "mittee in London be solicited to continue their va- "luable exertions towards effecting this object."—but it is necessary in order to make good the claim of the subscribers to the joint stock Bank to the charter now in dispute, and to the exclusion of all other parties, that those subscribers show, not only that Mr. Ashburner, ceased to act as the agent to the proposed Chartered Bank of 1836,-37. on receiving the Resolutions of the 20th March last (1838) in London, but also that he adopted the Interests and became the agent of the subscribers to the new Establishment, that he thenceforward corresponded with the Home authorities on the subject of the Charter in that capacity, and was recognized by the Court of Directors and Board of Control as the agent of the parties in question, and further that the Charter recently ordered to be prepared in India by the authorities in England for which application was made in the first Instance by a number of Individuals having in view the Establishment of a Bank which never came to maturity, or at all events no longer exists, was intended by the Grantors thereof for his new masters, the subscribers to the Bombay Joint Stock Bank and for them alone.

The course determined on by the Government of India is certainly a very unusual one, but the circumstances out of which it has grown, are unusual also a schism in the body, or bodies claiming the benefit of the charter, in course of preparation, and I can hardly believe in the growing asperity of the discussions connected with the proposed measure, that the question will ever be *satisfactorily* settled in this country-further delay is no doubt very much to be deprecated, but it seems to me that the home authorities alone can under all existing circumstances determine who are the Proprietors for whom the charter was actually intended, and to whom I desire, as much as any one of themselves to see it granted on the terms the court of directors had in view when the order for it passed their board, and as in the case of *proprietors* so in this case, *terms*, must the Court be the best Judges of what they intended.

In the mean time clause XLIV of the new charter, William IV. chapter LXXXV. (28th August 1833) which places a disallowing power in the hands of the court of directors under such control as is by that act provided, and obliges the governor general in council to repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed by the court may operate as a check on the avidity of distant or home speculators in the purchase of shares here, on the 10th April next, should the Governor General in the upper provinces and the President of the Council of India in Council at Calcutta see fit to overrule the representations, which have been made to them from this place, and proceed with the measures already determined on, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter to the Bombay Government of the 16th ultimo, and will enable those who consider themselves aggrieved by the adoption of those measures to seek redress by such appeal as prudence may dictate to the controlling Powers in England.

9th February 1839.

We have the greatest pleasure in placing in our Columns the following address to Col. JERVIS, by his Pupils, which we think alike honorable to him and to them. We can conceive no tribute more gratifying, no laurels more honorable or enduring than those which he will carry away with him, as the reward of a long career of public usefulness, in a department the most arduous but at the same time replete with the highest and most lasting blessings to his fellow men.

A deputation of the native friends and pupils of Col. Jervis, the late Supt. of Public instruction, waited on him (at Captain Whitles on the Esplanade) on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M. to present him with an address, on his approaching departure to England. The deputation was attended by several of the Hindoo and East Indian subscribers; but most of them being at a distance from the Presidency, and others prevented from unavoidable engagements, only a few could be present on the occasion. The following address was read and presented by Ball Gungathur Shastree, in accordance with the resolution of the subscribers.

LIEUT. COL. G. R. JERVIS.

Late Inspecting Engineer Dukhun.

SIR.—We the undersigned Pundits, School Masters, Assistant Surveyors and Builders, and others, cannot permit you to take your leave of us without offering you a humble but sincere expression of our gratitude for the many obligations which we have received from you, and of the unfeigned sorrow with which we view your approaching departure from this country.

The Inhabitants of this Presidency in general have ample reason to be grateful to you for the benevolence and liberality with which you volunteered your services in the cause of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the natives of this country; for the ardour and energy with which you laboured to carry into effect the enlightened views of the noble minded Governor, the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, in connection with the accomplishment of the objects of the native Education Society, and the late Engineer institution, for the indefatigable zeal with which you commenced and succesfully prosecuted the arduous and then unattempted task of translating works on science from the languages of Europe into the vernacular dialects of the country, and bringing the latter to a state of improvement from the rude and colloquial forms in which they previously existed; for the perseverance with which you laboured to surmount the many obstacles that impeded the progress of Education, and to lay down the foundation of the most rational and practicable method of imparting Instruction to our Countrymen, the fruits of which are gradually developing themselves in the increased desire of the native Commuuity for the publication of additional works on European literature and science, the Establishment of Schools, and the education of the rising generation in the English language, and the inexhaustible store of knowledge which it contains; and lastly for the powerful aid and Co-operation which you afforded to the natives of this side of India, in the realization of their wishes with regard to the establishment of a superior Seminary of Iustruction in honor of Mr. Elphinstone. For these important Services, the benefits of which are calculated to extend not only to the farthest ends of the Presidency, but even to our latest posterity—any expression of gratitude which we can offer, is, we are persuaded, utterly inadequate.

But we have more particular reason to be grateful to you. Most of us have been educated under your own personal Superintendence, in the Schools of the native Education Society and the late Engineer Institution; and we feel that we owe, in a great measure, to your kindness the means of respectable maintenance, which we have the good fortune to enjoy at a time like the present. As a small token of our gratitude for these obligations and for the kindness and urbanity which marked your private intercourse with us on all occasions, we beg leave to Solicit your acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be prepared and presented to you in England by Messrs. R Scott, Fairlie, and Co. Permit us to assure you, that we shall never cease to remember the warm interest which you have taken in our welfare ever since the time we first placed ourselves under your care and instruction.

With the most hearty wishes and earnest prayers to the Almighty for your long life, and for your speedy restoration to this Country in improved vigour and health, from your present temporary retirement to England.

Worthy Sir,

We remain with the greatest respect and esteem,
Your most obedient humble servants.

(Signed) James Aiken, W. Webbe, W. Sundt. } *Assistant Surveyors.*
W. H. Bell, *of the Revenue Survey.*
Dinken Ramchunder Runaday, Pandoba Dewayken, } *Native School Masters.*
Ramchunder Shastree.—*Inspector of Marathee Schools.*
Bapoo Shastree Shookle,—*Mamletdar of Poonah.*
Moreshwar Shastree.—*of the Poona College.*
Ball Gungadher Shastree.—*Assist. Professor Elpinstone College.*
Wishnoo Soonder Chutray, Ramchrusna Waeegeenath Purnshram Narrayen, Vinaeck Bickajee, } *Native Assist. Surveyors.*
Nana Narayen, *late Tutor to the Rajah of Jhiboo.*
Balljee Soonderjee, *Commissary General's Office.*
Maroba Canoba, *Sattara Residency.*

And about 100 others, Pundits, Assistant Surveyors School Masters &c.

Bombay, 22d February 1839.

After the address was read, Col. Jervis returned the following reply.

MY FRIENDS.—It is now nearly seventeen years since I became engaged, under the patronage of the Honble Mountstuart Elphinstone, in the arduous task of carrying into effect his wish to introduce a system of useful practical Education among the Natives of this Presidency—on the eve, therefore, of my departure to Europe, perhaps never to return to this country, I receive, with the utmost gratification the address with which you have just presented me, as it shews so expressively that you are fully sensible of the inestimable benefits which that most distinguished and enlightened Governor was so anxious to confer on you; and that you, at the same time, appréciate, altho' much too highly, the merit which may be ascribed to me for the manner, in which I devoted my time and attention to the perfecting of the system and to the intruction of the Natives in the learning of Europe. But these labors would have been ineffectual had not the natives themselves, notwithstanding the prejudices naturally opposed to a new system of Education, been desirous to receive that instruction, and had they not possessed the capacity, to acquire that knowledge which can alone promote the improvement of the human mind. It is consequently, with much satisfaction, but perfect sincerity, that I now assure you of my conviction, derived from long and intimate intercourse with the Natives, that the Inhabitants of India are endowed with intellectual capabilities which admit of their requiring as high degree of culture and refinement, as any people in Europe; and my well grounded expectation that they will continue to avail themselves of those means of mental improvement, which Mr. Elphinstone first placed at their disposal. But they should, also, recollect that ability and literary accquirements will be of no advantage, unless they are, at all times, accompanied with propriety of conduct and incorruptible integrity; and it is, therefore, a gratifying reflection that (with only one or two unfortunate exceptions) all the youngmen, who have been educated under me, are universally respected and sought after, not only for their talents, but for their rectitude and probity.

Thus entertaining towards you and the natives in General sentiments which I have now but inadequately expressed and feeling a deep interest in all that relates to Native Education, I receive your highly flatterring but most acceptable address, with sincere pleasure as testimonials that I have not misunderstood the native character, and as assurances that the enlightened intentions of Mr. Elphinstone have produced those effects, which he so benevolently contemplated. These testimonials, too, as well as the handsome Memorial presented to me by my esteemed Native friends on the 10th May 1830. I shall have much pride and gratification in transmitting to my children, as incentives, to induce them to use their exertions, whenever in their power, in the promotion of useful and philantrophic undertakings.

Believe me with every good and kind wish,
GEOR. JERVIS, *Lieut. Col.*
Late Supt. of Public Instruction.

Bombay, 22d February 1839.

The fire that broke out on Tuesday evening last in the Hay yard at Baboola Tank, and caused such alarm in that neighbourhood, has fortunately ended without any damage, beyond the entire destruction of the large quantity of Hay that was there collected, the great loss to the owners of its value, and the inconvenience that the public will experience for some time from the scarcity of the article, and its consequent rise in price. The exertions of the Police upon the occassion were most praiseworthy and proved mainly instrumental in saving the surrounding property from destruction. Great apprehensions were at one time felt for the safety of the Suddur Adawlut Court as well as the numerous private dwellings and streets that hem in the scene of the fire on every side. It is to be hoped, as this is not the first accident of the kind on this spot, the authorities will interpose to prevent its ever being put to the same use for the future.

We hear grievous complaints of the delay occasioned to vessels proceeding to Sea with native passengers on board from the multiplicity of regulations that this latter circumstance gives rise to. It is perfectly right that the Government should interpose to prevent kidnapping, and to insure the efficiency of the Police, but where parties proceed to Sea voluntarily, upon their own affairs, it would surely be adviseable to have the regulations for such a case as simple and free from every element of delay as possible. We were told yesterday of the case of a French vessel, which had suffered *nine* days detention from this cause, to the indescribable annoyance of the Captain, who had been bandied about from Office to Office, day after day, without being able to get any satisfaction or to learn any reason for his being so delayed, excepting that some of his Passengers had refused or were unable to give their fathers names, which, it seems, the regulations make imperative. Would not one Officer, with sufficient powers, be competent to settle all matters of this sort, with the understanding that despatch in every case was the first consideration? A single days detention of a vessel is often productive of the most serious results. The Frenchman must have formed a very sorry opinion of our Administrative System.

Does not the closing of the accounts of a concern, whether already fully established or only in progress to maturity, and the return of the surplus funds belonging to the concern to the subscribers thereto, virtually, if not formally, withdraw such concern from public notice and interest, as well as from all future connection with those with whom the parties, subscribing to the same, may previously have been in communication? And if so, as there were not any Proprietors of the intended Chartered Bank in Bombay when the Courts orders for a Charter arrived here (25 Nov. 1838) who are the parties to participate in its benefits under those orders, unless indeed others should hold, as Ido, that the original Subscribers, whether on the spot, or at a distance, who did not, either at the time these Resolutions were passed or at any subsequent period assent thereto, are the Parties who have a claim to share in the advantages of the Charter to the extent of their respective subscriptions to the Bank, intended to be created in the first instance.

What is meant by the words "*and in such case*" The acceptance of the funds here directed to be returned, would necessarily imply a relinquishment, by the act itself (acceptance I mean) of all the right, title and claim here declared to be abondoned. It appears to me to be an absurdity to talk of participating in the Bank contemplated by the Charter, when the tenor and spirit of the resolution decree its dissolution on the 1st October then next ensuing, except under the occurrence, of a circumstance, that unluckily did not occur.

Let me ask here if any decisive answer had been given by the Court of Directors relative to the charter, or if they had declined to sanction the charter applied for, when these Resolutions reached Mr. Ashburner in London. I understand that the Court had not done either, and as one of the contingencies contemplated by the Meeting had therefore arisen, viz. the absence of a decisive answer from the Court Mr. Ashburners Agency for the shareholders of the Chartered Bank, or for such of them as agreed to these resolutions, ceased fifteen days after he received the resolutions in England, and his subsequent labours, carried forward eventually to a successful issue, as regards the order for a Charter, cannot be held to have been prosecuted for the benefit of those by whom he was so hastily and unceremoniously cast off here-and if not for them, then for whom did he subsequently labour? Here is the real weakness of the claim, *the exclusive claim be it remembered*, put forth by the Joint stock Bank Proprietors, but which they nevertheless have thought sufficiently strong to persevere in, to the prejudice of others claiming as original subscribers to the intended chartered Bank, but not parties to the Joint stock one-and which, if it did not lay the foundation of the measure of the Government of India against which they now so loudly declaim, has certainly afforded it the opportunity of raising doubts, and founding on those doubts arrangements which in all probability, would not otherwise have been heard of here.

Is not the transfer of funds from one establishment to another, be it from a Bank to a Bank, or from one house of business to another house of business, as full and valid a discharge by the person or persons entitled to the Funds, to

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Duncan, M.P., and Miss Philips, daughter of Sir G. Philips, will be solemnised early in the ensuing month in town. The Earl and Countess of Camperdown and Lady E. Duncan will come to town to be present at the ceremony. Sir G. Philips, intends to arrive from his seat in Warwickshire, also to be of the wedding party. The difficulties recently in the way of the union of the Hon. Miss Abbot, sister of Lord Tenterden, and Capt. Smyth, brother of the Princess of Capua, have been overcome; but it is thought the death of the Hon. Mr. Abbot, brother of the fair affianced, will produce a delay in the solemnisation. The period fixed was the 1st of next month.—Post.

Sir C. Dalbiac has been appointed President of the Acting Committee of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, in place of Sir J. Fuller.—*Dec.* 18

The nuptials of the Hon. Miss Julia Macdonald, (daughter to the Adjutant General, Sir J. Macdonald) with Mr. Errington Stanley, of Cheshire, will be solemnized early in January.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Kenmore, Perthshire, Dec. 13:—" Workmen have been busy during the last summer and autumn in building a wing to Taymouth Castle, the magnificient seat of the Marquis of Breadallane, to correspond with that of the east side, which formed part of the original building. The completion of the buildlng is in consequence of an expected visit of royalty. It is fixed that our young Queen is to visit her ancient kingdom of Scotland about June or July next; and in the iist of noblemen's residences to be honoured by her presence, Taymouth Castle occupies a distinguished place.

The Marquis of Douglas and a party of friends have beeen in the Island of Arran enjoying the sports of the field for fifteen days, and left Arran Castle on the 5th inst. for Hamilton Palace. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the severity of the weather, the party killed a considerable quantity of game, which are very numerous, especially the heath fowl, in the island at present. He gave a ball to a hundred of the young folks of Brodick and neighbourhood.—(Scotman)

Mr. Buckingham, late M. P. for Sheffield, has written a long letter urging the necessity of education as a national or government measure in England, in order that she might not sink below the standard of the United States, where the governors of States have recommended to the States Legislatures the institution of schools for general education, which have been invariably complied with.—(Sheffield Iris.

The following paragraph appears in the *Chronicle*, under the notices to correspondents:—

" WINCHESTER SCHOOL.—We have received a letter on the subject of a punishment of sixty severe cuts having been inflicted, with a thick stick, by a big boy at Winchester school on his fag. The heads of the school have merely written to the father of the boy to remove him instead of expelling him. Our correspondent observes, that the heads of schools are anxious to avoid taking steps which may draw attention to the abuses in them, and he recommends the sufferer to go before a magistrate, to let his wounded body be shown to suitable witnesses, and the offender may be sent to gaol and tried at the assizes, when no English jury would admit any palliation of such monstrous cruelty."

What is the crime of this juvenile ruffian compared to the heartless depravity of those who tolerate a system, of which such ocurrences as those detailed are the inevitable fruits? It is melancholy, it is humiliating to think, that there does not exist in England any one great public school, upon the management of which the merest village pedagogue in Germany—nay, even in France—would not look down with utter and unfeigned contempt. Even in Spain, we believe, the public schools are fully equal and frequently superior to those of England. When we hear of the abominations of the fagging system, we are almost tempted to believe that one of the chief objects of English public schools is to corrupt and deprave the heart of every pupil entrusted to them. But this is not all. An English youth, after passing through the routine of Eton and Oxford, enters life in total ignorance of everything that can be of the least service to him during the rest of his career. In short, he begins his education, where that of a German generally ends—on leaving college; and the consequence is that the German, who at twenty was immeasurably ahead of his English competitor, has at forty fallen quite as much into the rear of him (1). It would only require a rational use of the splendid but ill-managed funds which the piety and patriotism of individuals have in this country devoted to the cause of education, to enable the Englishman of twenty to start in the career of improvement on fair and equal terms with the youth of the Continent.--(Courier.)

There are some rumours of an intended arrangement between the young Lord Glenlyon and the trustees of the late Duke of Atholl, by which the Palace begun to be erected by his Grace will be completed, at least in part. Considering the immense expense already incurred in the erection, which will be entirely lost unless speedy steps be taken to prevent dilapidation, the project is not without probability.—(Perth Courier.)

On 21st November was buried, at Lewaunick, near Launceston, Daniel Cundy, of that parish. He gave the following directions as to his funeral, a few days before his death. On the breast-plate was engraven:—" Daniel Cundy, Esq., Trewanta Hall, Lewaunick, died Nov. 16, 1838." He was to have all his best clothes put on him, his hunting-whip in his right-hand with gloves on, boots and spurs on his legs and feet, hat on his head, and his horse to be led after the coffin, with a black cloth to cover the saddle, and also some black cloth to cover the bridle. The greater part of this was fulfilled.—(Plymouth Journal.)

On Saturday last the infantry of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich were assembled in a single battalion on their regimental parade; and, the band having played the national anthem while the troops gave a general salute and formed column, headed by the commandant of the garrison (*pro tem*), Major-general Fyers, C. B., attended by Brigade Major Cuppage, MajorRomer, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and a numerous and brilliant staff of officers, they marched out into the adjacent country, in accordance with the orders recently promulgated by the Master-General of the Ordnance, to inure them to the necessary exercise which they may shortly expect to experience on foreign service. The men were in heavy marching order, and appeared much fatigued on their return, owing to the state of the roads.

The Rifle brigade, second battalion, received orders on Friday week to complete the deficiencies in their companies up to 100 rank and file; and accordingly eight recruiting parties have been dispersed over the manufacturing towns, in addition to those already on that service.

AUSTRALIA.—Letters and papers have been received from Sydney to 18th August. The colony had been suffering, in a more than ordinary degree, from the want of rain, which at the departure of the *Kinnear*, was falling abundantly, and in time it was hoped to save the crops of grain. The demand for labour continued unabated. Mechanics, agricultural labourers, and shepherds, although encumbered with large families, met with immediate employment; and were, at once, upon their arrival placed beyond the pressure of want by abundance of food and high wages. It was estimated that the present year 2,500 families would arrive in the colony from the united kingdom, and that if 10,000 should arrive they would be inadequate to the demand. His Excellency Sir G. Gipps had estimated the sums required for the public service for 1839, and to be defrayed out of the revenue of the colony, as follows:—

Governor and Judges	£10,000	0	0
Civil Establishment	43,718	19	8
Surveyor General's Department	18,239	10	0
Roads, Bridges, and Streets	25,970	2	6
Judicial Department	23,513	6	8
Police and Goals	67,731	6	8
Church Establishment	23,843	10	0
School Establishment	13,095	0	0
Pensions	8,208	5	0
Miscellaneous	18,691	0	10
	£321,911	1	4

The charges which might properly be said to belong to the territorial revenue (or revenue derivable from the sale of Crown lands), were, 1st, all charges of collection and management.—2. Expenses incurred on account of the aborigines, the first possessors of the soil from which the revenue of the colony is derived.—3. The expenses of emigration.—(Chronicle,

CONCERT OF MILE PAULINE GARCIA AND M. BERIOT.

The Theatre de la Renaissance was, on Saturday night, completely resplendent with beauty and fashion on the occasion of the first appearance in our musical horizon of one destined ere long, if we augur rightly, to be a star of the first magnitude, and to hail the return of M. Beriot after an absence of some years. The orchestra of the theatre were congregated upon the stage; they appeared formidable in numbers, and their execution proved that this new establishment may justly claim no inferior rank as a lyric theatre. It is no slight proof of the genuine musical talent of the capital, that such a band could have been formed after the large demands of the Italian Opera, the Academie Royale, and the Opera Comique, had been supplied. The great features of the evening were, of course, the performances of Mlle. Garcia and the celebrated violinist associated with her. We give the lady the *pas*. In appearance she is somewhat taller than the lamented Malibran, to whom her features bear a considerable resemblance, particularly about the mouth; but though there appears no marked deficiency of expression, we miss that rapid flush of animation which used to kindle on the brow of her glorious sister and lend it in her happiest moment a beauty and look of inspiration almost divine. The voice of Mlle. Garcia recalls our lost nightingale more strongly than her person or features; it is, upon the whole, of a finer quality, embracing the same rare and wondrous participation of the soprano and the contralto, but possessing in each, particularly in the latter, a firmer tone than that of her sister, Mlle. Pauline, executed three morceaux: the first a MS. air by Costa, with which she literally enraptured the auditory, by the rich display of her powers: the second an air composed by Berlot, (introduced by Mme. Malibran in the *Ellissire d' Amore*); and in the fantasia, vocal and instrumental, of M. Penseron, *Tartini's Dream*, in which she joined M. Beriot on the violin. Her great triumph was, however, in Costa's MS. air, in which, as we have said, her success was that of the warmest enthusiasm. M. Beriot's style was already well known in Paris, and the first movements of his masterly bow showed that he had rather gained than lost in manner, though the composition of the opening of his concerto was perhaps scarcely worthy of his skill, but the rondo and adagio which followed were exquisite. A *Capriccio*, composed on a movement of Beethoven's, was his next performance, and on this extraordinary display M. Beriot lavished all the resources of his powerful hand and art, and since the appearance of the great magician of the violin, Paganini, no such performance has been heard in Paris. The great violinist just mentioned was present, and joined with delighted earnestness in the applause bestowed upon Beriot. The remaining portions of the entertainment were the usual every-day-affair, and call for no especial notice. We shall be disappointed if this concert is not repeated.—*Gal. Messenger Dec.* 22.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia, sister, to the late lamented Madame Malibran, makes her *debut* in Paris at the Theatre of the Renaissance this day, M. de Beriot will perform on the violin, and all the other parts of this musical solemnity, vocal as well as instrumental, will be filled by performers of the highest eminence.

A young gentleman, son of the governor of Nice, has just made his appearance in Paris as a singer, under the assumed name of Mario. This is another addition to the *corps* of nobles in Europe connected with the stage. The son of Count de Poiszel, a dignitary of the Bavarian Court, is also stated to have just made his *debut* at one of the German theatres. At Paris, a prince, a leader of the *haut ton*, is bringing forward an opera of his own composition, in emulation of the example of an English nobleman (Lord Burghersh), who, last season, was rapturously summoned upon the stage to receive the applause of his elegant audience. In both countries the nobility, by still dearer ties, have been bound to the stage, and the noble houses of Stanley, Craven, Stanhope, Lennox, and Beauclerk are only a few of those whose names have been borne by actresses How different our times from those of Lord Chesterfield, who decreed that no gentleman should have a musical talent, although the object of his aristocratic admiration, the *Grand Monarque*, thought so highly of his Academie Royale de Musique, that in a patent, dated St. Germain, June 28, 1669, he declared, " *Que tous gentlishommes*, damoiselles, et autres personnes pouvaient chanter aux dits operas *sans que pour cela ils dérogeassent au titre de noblesse*, ni a leurs privileges, droits, immunites, &c." (That any gentlemen, ladies, and other persons, might sing at the said operas without any derogation thereby to their title of nobility, or any attaint to their privileges rights, immunities, &c.)

Taglioni has been engaged by the Imperial Opera at Vienna to perform there for six months commencing January 15, at a salary of 12,500f. per month, in which, however, is included the remuneration to be given to her father for two new ballets of his composition.

Mr. Rice, the original *Jim Crow*, re-appeared at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday night in his farce of the *Flight to America*, with which the playgoing community are sufficiently familiar. Mr. Rice's extemporaneous facility is well known; and, in the course of a song, he made some pertinent allusions to matters and things in general, and more especially to Canadian affairs, Lord Durham, and the United States neutrality. which were vociferously applauded by the audience, The house is filled to excess every night.—*Atlas. December*, 15

Upon a second perusal of Mr. Van Buren's Message we find little to justify commentary. The President has considerably modified his tone, and the tone of his party, with reference to the banking question, though he persists in witholding from any bank the public money. If this system of the executive erecting itself into the national treasury is to be permanently established, it is not difficult to see that it will remove one great obstacle out of the way of any ambitious President who may one of these days wish to encircle his head with a diadem. We are not quite sure that we distinctly understand the exposition of the state of the republican revenues; but, according to our view, it seems to exhibit an excess of expenditure over receipts to a very serious amount. (STANDARD, *December* 24*th*.)

(1) *Is the German at forty really so much behind the Englishman?*—(EDITOR OF MESSENGER.)

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MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

The letter of Lord John Russell to the Lancashire magistrates, respecting popular assemblages for political purposes—the determination of our Foreign Department to separate itself from French partiality and injustice in the affairs of Holland and Belgium—finally, the stern repulsion of the foolish Lord Durham, by those whom he perhaps expected to frighten into submission—all these are circumstances which indicate the powerful influence of the Conservative party upon the conduct of the government. If, along with these circumstances, it shall be found that Mr. O'Connell's late violent language against England, and equivocal language respecting ministers, has been the result of a declared non-sympathy with that learned gentleman's agitating exertions, we may then begin to deem it probable that the present advisers of her Majesty, or the more influential of them, look forward to a dependence upon the Conservative party for their retention of office. We do not mean to put this in any offensive light as respects the ministers who may have brought themselves to consider this the most prudent line of policy to adopt. If they be of such a way of thinking, and of such a temper upon political subjects, as always to lean upon some party which is not distinctly their own, and to be content to hold office upon such terms, it is unquestionably better, in our judgment, that they should depend upon the Conservatives. It is better for the country, and better for themselves. It is the best chance they have for a continuance of official power, and independently of that, it is the best thing they can do for their own respectability, and it is even so in the opinion of their own friends, who employ themselves every day in the utterance of forced sneers against Conservative principles. It is the fault or misfortune of the Conservatives, if the Whigs have it in their power to retain office by giving to their policy a Conservative turn. If the energy, spirit, and enthusiasm of the Conservatives were at all commensurate with their weight in the country, and their actual power, they might at once assume the direction of their own policy, and send the present ministerialists to dwell with the Radicals in ill-assorted and bickering opposition. But at the present juncture, it does not appear that the Conservatives would be justified in endeavouring to crush the existence of a Conservatively-disposed administration, however strong the conviction that it was only Conservative because the circumstances of the time made that course the most convenient. * * * Should it be the design of ministers to float the vessel of their power through the session by accommodating its trim to catching of the favourable breeze of Conservative opposition, some slight changes in their crew would no doubt be very expedient. It would be well to send the amiable Lord Howick to keep company with his no less amiable brother-in-law, lately returned from Canada. The congeniality of the temper and talents of these lords could not fail to make them most happy companions, and the absence of both from the affairs of government would be very desirable. Some other berth than that of Chancellor of the Exchequer should be found for Mr. Rice, whose littleness in that great situation has become almost intolerable to men of business. Lord Minto might easily be replaced by a better man, and if Mr. P. Thomson could be induced to serve his country, in some other capacity than that of a Minister of Trade, it would be very desirable. Some one of more sense than Lord Normanby, and not so inconveniently entangled with bad political connections as his lordship is, might perhaps be found for the Irish Lord Lieutenancy, and a gold key, or stick, or something of that kind, might be found for the O'Connell marquis to play with.—*Morning Post.*

WHIG ESTIMATE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Morning Chronicle.—Mr. O'Connell, in his speech at the Galway dinner, tells us that "the whole secret of his success is, that he has taken common sense for his guide." It would be idle to call in question of the honourable and learned gentleman, and, indeed, no man could have acquired and retained so long the influence over his countrymen which he possesses without a combination of very rare qualities. But it strikes us as very odd that Mr. O'Connell's common sense should not teach him that in speaking as he uniformly does of the Duke of Wellington he is more likely to lower his own judgment in general estimation than to injure that individual. "It was the chance of success," said Mr. O'Connell at the dinner in question, "that made the Duke of Wellington, not withstanding the stolidity of his intellect on every other subject, a great hero and victor." The stolidity of his intellect! This language is so palpably inapplicable to his grace that the best friends of Mr. O'Connell must lament that he should so far forget himself as to make use of it. On other occasions he has talked of the duke being a stunted corporal, and in this he evidently meant to convey the idea that the duke's success was owing to chance. Mr. O'Connell is not himself a soldier, and he ought to respect the opinions of those who are. Is there, we ask, one man of any military reputation in this country who has ever for one instant questioned the extraordinary merits of the Duke of Wellington as a general The language in which his grace is spoken of by all officers who served under him is uniformly that of the most enthusiastic praise. But out of his own profession the Duke of Wellington, so far from displaying stolidity evinces usually much shrewdness and discernment. No man can read the twelve volumes of dispatches published by Colonel Gurwood without being struck with the good sense displayed by the duke on almost all occasions. His judgement is conspicuous in almost everything to which he applies his mind. The Duke of Wellington, from the very commencement of his career, seems to have left every little to chance. If there be one feature in his mind more conspicuous than another, it is his extraordinary vigilance; for no object, however minute, by which a result may be affected seems to have ever escaped his attention. To the thorough knowledge he possessed of the instruments with which he had to work he anticipated certain result with the utmost confidence. He ensured succes by dispositions which could hardly fail to obtain it. We are far from admiring all the parts of the political life of the Duke of Wellington, and our opinions on the policy pursued by him are no secret. But even when the duke was opposing reform of Parliament, he was himself introducing reform into every department of the administration. His honesty in this was, indeed more conspicuous than his discernment; for by his administrative reforms he was destroying the means by which reform of Parliament could be defeated. The good sense for which he was so eminently distinguished as a soldier was not, therefore, so conspicuous in his character as a politician. But we deny that stolidity could ever fairly be applied to the duke's conduct in Parliament Were this description accurate, it is hardly posible that he should possess the weight he does with men of all parties. Mr. O'Connell must have formed a very low estimate of the intellect of the audience he was addressing when he could venture to speak to them in these disparging terms of the Duke of Wellington. In this country it would be difficult, we think, to find an audience that would not have instantly taken some means of satisfying the honourable and learned gentleman that they did not share his opinions. We should be sorry to think that party spirit runs so high in Ireland as to make men totally blind to the merits of a very great man because he is an opponent in politics. But however his audience may have received his opinions respecting the Duke of Wellington, we think we can assure the honorable and learned gentleman that these opinions will not be of service to him here. Mr. O'Connell knows that in speaking to a Galway audience he is speaking to the empire. "What I say to-night will go abroad on the wings of the press." If, then, he set any value on the good opinion of the people of England, he may be assured that unmerited abuse of a man of whose reputation every Englishman is justly jealous of is not the way to succeed in obtaining it. If his eloquence were ten times greater than it is he would never succeed in persuading the people of England and Scotland that the Duke of Wellington is not a great captain and straight honest man.—*Morning Chronicle Dec.* 1.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

We are late and reluctantly constrained to ascribe to a Learned and Noble personage the authorship of a pamphlet entitled "*Letter to the Queen*" which has been so generally canvassed and rendered notorious, that our present notice can inflict no additional insult we will not say on her Majesty—but on the common feeling of English manhood; not to say, of English loyalty. We are told that the eccentric Eminence, to which we allude, completely overwhelms the editor of a certain northern periodical with ream upon ream of MS., besides committing such pamphlets as that before us. And this is the reputed writing of a man and a father—aye, and of that new-made nobleman—aye, of that ambious father, who would fain have transmitted his baronial honours to the head of a daughter! And this is the man dares use expressions to the female Head of that aristocracy, adorned by her pure and mild sway—which no man of common sense and feeling would use to an intelligent girl of twelve years old, and assumes an air of dispassionate wisdom with his cynical insolence, which no young woman—we assure the elderly ribald—no young woman of the years of our Queen, and a tithe of that insight which pure feeling, and the awful sense of high duty, can give *a young woman* (as the loss of these requisites sometimes too can *take it away* from *an old man*), would fail in an instant to penetrate, and smile at the false and hollow semblance. We shall first give a short, but sufficient, specimen of the insolence of which we have spoken. First, as to the *style* of this address to a Lady, and to a Queen, from a nobleman (we were going to have written a gentleman)—a nobleman who forced self into the peerage, in spite of his best friends, and flattering the Monarch, so long as the Monarch allowed him to *serve* him, and, so soon as dismissed, began, as now, to attack the Monarchy.

"I acknowledge you as my Sovereign. I am an experienced man, well stricken in years. I bow myself respectfully before *you*, a girl of eighteen, who, in my own or any other family in Europe, would be treated as a child, ordered to do as was most agreable or convenient to others,—whose inclination would never be consulted,—whose opinion would never be thought of—whose consent would never be asked upon any one thing appertaining to any other human being than yourself, beyond the choice of a gown or a cap, nor always upon that; yet, before you, I humble myself, as one anxious to conciliate your favour to my principles [*your principles* !]to gain your approval of my opinions." Perhaps this is enough for our readers. There are other passages, worse in feeling, and more malignant in aim, which we forbear quoting. How blunted these coarse shafts fall before innocent Majesty! This man should have lived in the days of the *diamond necklace*, in Paris and addressed a court and public gangrened with every corruption, and ready for republicanism by *ennui* of their own and others' vices. Our author is only *almost* ready to profess republicanism, and admits that the English nation is not ready at all. His politics are much of the pattern of those of a fellow whom we remember drummed out of a regiment, and who thereupon threw up his cap and shouted "Hunt, and Radical Reform for ever!—*Globe, December*, 21.

LORD MELBOURNE AND SIR F. HEAD.

The following correspondence has just been published by the Ex-Governor of Upper Canada:—

"To Lord Melbourne.

"The Hall, Atherstone, Dec. 12.

"My Lord—Your Lordship is aware that when my retirement from the government of Upper Canada was made known in that province, both houses of the Provincial Parliament petitioned me to lay before them the correspondence with her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which had led to my resignation. Feeling that giving publicity to these documents might embarrass the policy of her Majesty's government, and might also embarrass the new measures which new governors were on the point of carrying into effect, I declined to comply with the request of the Legislature, and accordingly retired from my post in silence, since which time I have declined to take any part in politics, and have studiously avoided saying or doing anything which could directly embarrass your lordship's administration. As Lord Durham's experimental measures have, however, now ended by his return, as his lordship has declared his intention of divulging his opinions, and as the opinions of Lord Gosford and of the Commissioners of inquiry who preceded Lord Durham have already been frankly thrown before the country, I feel, that as several millions have been vainly attempting to search for the truth, the outline of my opinions and policy, as contained in my despatches, ought, even in justice to my own character, to be no longer withheld.

"I am perfectly sensible that in both houses of the Imperial Parliament many who are politically opposed to your lordship, agreeing in the justness of my request, would not refuse in their places to ask of her Majesty's government that my desire to lay before the country my own calm and deliberate policy and opinions upon important questions, as explained in my dispatches should be granted: but as I had much sooner make those opinions knows with the liberal approbation of her Majesty's government than attain my object by seeking assistance from any party, I respectfully request of your lordship that her Majesty's government will, now that Lord Durham has returned, be pleased to allow me to vindicate my own conduct on retiring from the government of Upper Canada, and to make known to the public the reasons which induced me to inform her Majesty's Secretary of State, in my despatch No. 4 (dated 1st, 1836,) that I did not agree with the Commissioners of Inquiry, and that, as regarded their policy, I had not an idea in common with them." I have the honour to remain, etc.

"F. B. Head.

"To sir F. Head.

"Downing-street, Dec. 18.

"Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 12th inst. It is for you to pursue any course that you may consider to be open to you, but it is impossible for me, in the discharge of my public duty, to sanction by my previous approval a step so unusual and liable to so much objection. I have the honour to remain, etc. Melbourne."

"To lord melbourne.

"The Hall, Atherstone, Dec. 20.

"My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your lordship's communication of the 18th inst. As your lordship in your letter to me of the 26th Sept. last has objected to bringing my case "before the Privy Council, before the judicial committee thereof, or before a committee of such members of the government as it might deem it advisable to select," and, as your lordship, in declining also to sanction the request contained in my communication of the 12th inst. has left me "to pursue any course which I may consider to be open to me." I beg leave very respectfully to inform your lordship, that as her Majesty's government will not sanction any of my requests, I shall feel myself precluded from publishing my dispatches, or from furnishing any one with the numbers or dates of those which I am desirous should be produced. Having, however, pledged myself before my departure from our North American colonies that on my arrival in England I would in due time endeavour to make known the causes of my abandonment of the government of Upper Canada, I shall feel it necessary, by the immediate publication of my correspondence with your lordship, to inform those who are interested in the subject, that if I have not redeemed that pledge, it is because I have been prevented in honour from doing so.

"With a grateful sense of the freedom with which your lordship, in verbal communications, has liberally allowed me, without offending you, to speak my mind,

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,

—*Courier, Dec.* 24. "F. B. Head."

Papineau and Nelson were still at new York, universally shunned and dispised by all respectable people. They had been to Washington to try and induce the British Minister to intercede in their behalf. "They are tired, says a New York paper (which, however, is violent against the rebels), "of their present mode of life; they are short of money; their pockets are empty; therefore they philosophize. Dr. Nelson disclaims the violent expressions attributed to him at the Richmond-hill meeting, although it is certain that he used them. He there said, 'The Canadas must be free, or we must die!' He was heard to say so, and it is worse than idle for him to attempt to deny them. But he and Papineau are at present poor, therefore they are honest at present. Patriotism sits poorly upon an empty stomach, and lovers of liberty all over the world would rather digest a good dinner than a dose of lead"—*Galig. Messr, Dec.* 22.

So great is the difficulty experienced in raising recruits for the line, that the standard is now reduced to five feet six inches, at even which size they come in slowly.—(Herald.)

THE AMERICAN PIRATES.

Where a lawless banditti, not fulfilling the orders of the Government which rules over the land of their birth or occupancy, but in open defiance of their most solemn public prohibitions, violate in arms the sanctuary of a neighbouring soil, make a seizure of its buildings, and convert them into batteries, whence they fire upon and destroy as many as they are able of the race by which it is inhabited, with what fair or even conceivable prospect of redress for the grievous wrong thus perpetrated can the suffering nation flatter themselves at the hands of *such* aggressors? Where are the materials of indemnity for the past or security for the future presented by pirates on sea or land? Indemnity there is none, but what modicum of plunder may be found on board of their corsair if at sea, or if ashore in their pockets. Immoveable property they have not; any share of recognized or tangible commerce they have not. There is, therefore, in their possession no fund of indemnity; and what security for future good behaviour can be obtained from self-convicted robbers and murderers but *their heads*? The uniform practice of civilized nations, therefore, is to hang or shoot without mercy the pirates who commit outrages on the freedom of the seas; and we should like to ask the whiners about "humanity" and so forth, why the land wolf should be encouraged in his calling by a display towards him of that spurious lenity, which, from a just and wise consideration of what is due to the general well-being of mankind, the sea-shark never meets with? The republican invaders of our Canadian territory are of the most hateful class of "pirates." No crew of sordid barbarians that ever attacked an unsuspecting merchant-ship on the oceon, and were strung up from the yardarm of the next King's cruiser, of executed by order of an Admiralty Court, had earned a disgraceful death more richly than the murdering ruffians who, without the shadow of provocation, but from their own base avarice, or hatred of the name of England, made a seizure of Prescott, on the British soil, and put to death so many of our valuable countrymen, in the act of defending their own fields and dwellings. A bloody banditi such as these canting scoundrels it would be extreme wickedness to spare. Sir John Colborne has been represented to us as an intrepid hero in the field, but as a man whose heart is so compassianate, and his nature so soft, that those who know him best are apprehensive of his feeling an undue and even mischievous reluctance to make such examples of the most guilty men as the most obvious interests of public justice would require. This would be cruelty to the peaceable and loyal subject; it would be a bounty upon rebellion; it would be actually beating up for pirates, and inviting them to try the chance of battle against the Queen of England's troops, with an assurance that they have nought to dread beyond defeat in the open field, and are teerefore in all respects on an equal footing with the British army, whose *duty* it is destroy them. We do not insist that all the American pirates should, without exception, be hanged upon the gallows; but sure we that if there be one receipt more infallible than another for having a pirate invasion of Canada once, at least, if not twice, a-year, it is by awarding such impunity to the present culprits as shall convince them, and those who "sympathize" with them, that they will be treated as honourable enemies in the field, insted of what they really are—lawless assassins. —Times, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES.

Our Philadelphia correspondent states that the excitement in the United States is now nearly at an end, and M'Kenzie's last meeting at Baltimore, the most unruly city in the Union, was, we learn, a complete failure. The whole number present amounted only to between 150 and 200, and the sum collected was only 36 dollars. A leading article in the *New York Gazette* is conclusive as to the view, taken by the sympathisers of the government of the United States. M'Kenzie and his partisans ought by this time to know whether they have been countenanced by the government or not; but if we may believe M'Kenzie, the President of the United States is their enemy. The paper published by "the creature M'Kenzie," we are told by the *New York Gazette*, "contains the grossest and most outrageous abuse of the President of the United States." M'Kenzie is quite indignant at Colonel Worth, and the other United States officers who disconcerted the plans of the sympathisers, and exclaims, with reference to the men who fell at Prescott, "On Colonel Worth does the blood rest?"

"Fellow Citizens of the city of New York," rejoins the Editor of the *New York Gazette*, "Will you permit a dirty cowardly Scotch vagabond to print and circulate a paper in your very midst, containing such language towards a gallant officer of our own little army?—a man who is commanding the American forces on the frontier, and whose only provocation on this occasion consists alone in having obeyed the orders of the President of the United States; who has not gone one step beyond his duty and his positive orders to preserve the neutral faith of our country."

The Government of the United States has a difficult task in restraining its citizens on the borders; and, taking all circumstances into consideration, it does really seem that it has done all that it possibly could, to cause the neturality to be observed. Mackenzie's ire has been kindled against the President, on account of the subordinate officers of the Government having been admonished by Mr. Van Buren and the Heads of Departments against joining the sympathetic meeting at Washington. It is so much the interest of both England and America that there should be a good understanding between them, that we trust it will continue to be preserved, in spite of the avaricious knaves and unprincipled adventurers who have combined to disturb Canada. We regret the necessity of subjecting to condign punishment the men who fell into our hands at Prescott; but were we to allow these brigands to escape, we should be offering a bounty for invasions hereafter. It must be borne in mind that war is a costly business in Canada. Men cannot be moved backwards and forwards in a large country thinly peopled, and with wretched means of communication except at an enormou expense.—*Chronicle Dec.* 21.

Mr. Adams proposed a series of resolutions, which were slyly condemnatory of the treatment with which the American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, had honoured O'Connell. The opinion which the Congress entertained of the pretensions of O'Connell, may be gathered from the fact that the attempt to repudiate the conduct of the man who had dared to treat "the recorder of vows" with the measureless contempt be deserved, was frustrated on the division by 140 to 57 votes. The subject being ordered to be laid on the table instead of being ordered for consideration. The bagman has no tail in the Congress. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Washington Globe*, of December 4.)

House of Representatives.—Mr. Stevenson and Mr. O'Connell.—Mr Adams gave notice that, on to-morrow, he should call up the bill for the prevent on of duelling in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Adams then submitted the following resolutions:—Resolved, That a committee of—members be appointed, with leave to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this house—1. Whether Andrew Stevenson, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States at London, is or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy involving his personal integrity, and the honour of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—2. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, holding the privileged character of an ambassador, has, in concert with three other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom an officer in their navy, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to *stop the wind*, or, in the language of the laws of God and of man, to murder, the said Daniel O'Connell in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl.—3. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, after a written demand of explanation, in the form usual among duellists as preliminary to a challenge, and with the intent to follow it up by a challenge, preconcerted with the said three other citizens of the United States, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connell equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spurious honour, and thereby tacitly admit the truth of the imputation upon his honour at which he had professed to take offence.—4. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these transactions, has violated the duties of his office as an ambassador of peace, the laws of nations, the laws of the land to the government of which de was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons in the person of one of its members, and the honour and interest of his own country.—5. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson has in these transactions so conducted himself as to require the constitutional interposition of this house, by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr. Howard remarked that the resolutions covered a great deal of ground, and, in the hope too that the gentlemen from Massachusets would consent to the motion, he moved that their consideration be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Thomas hoped the mover of the last motion would withdraw it, and suffer it to lie over.

Mr. Hopkins, believing no good could result from a discussion upon such a subject, could not consent to withdraw it.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.—yeas 140, nays 57. —*Globe, Dec.* 26.

The American packet *Burgundy*, Captain Rockett, arrived at Havre yesterday from New York, which port it left on the 8th inst., bringing papers a day later than those received by the *Independence*; the chief extracts from which are given above under our English head. The journals of the 8th are much occupied with the unexpected departure of Mr. Price, the District Attorney, to England, and it will be seen that defalcations are attracting great attention in New York. The disgraceful "row" in the provincial legislature of Harriburgh, Pensylvania (noticed in the accounts of the 7th) are more fully alluded to in the extracts we subjoin from the papers of the 8th. The contests arise from disputed elections, in consequence of which, two sets of members claim to take their places. The money market had declined on the 7th Dec., the United States Bank Sharers having receded ¼. The following are a few extracts:

(From the *New York Inquirer.*)

The District Attorney of the States.—The sudden departure of Mr. Price, continues to be the subject of general conversation; and we perceive that many of our contemporaries relate various incidents, which they have been informed, attended his unexpected disapperance. We do not repeat these, because we have good reason to believe that much that is said and published on the subject is untrue. All that is certain, is that he went away most unexpectedly, and that he seems to have taken many precautions to prevent his intended departure becoming public. It is said, and we believe with truth, that his defalcations are very large.

The following letters from Mr. Price, dated the 6th Dec., has been published:—

"To the President of the United States.

"Sir—In the course of my public and personal relations with Samuel Swartwout, Esq., former Collector of this District, I have had no occasion to question either his intention or ability to absolve himself from all obligations to Government or individuals. The Solicitor of the Treasury has officially requested me to superintend and control the proceedings against him and his sureties, for the collection by Distress Warrant against his person, and the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of both principal and sureties Inasmuch as I can doubt both that the claim against him (Swartwout,) has been *truly* stated, and that the summary process to obtain it has been continually issued by the Solicitor of the Treasury, I beg leave to decline any official connexion with it.—Under these circumstances, I cannot consent to become the instrument of their destruction. My office of District Attorney of the United States, is therefore hereby surrendered to you, with the hope that you will speedily direct an account to be stated between the Treasury Department and myself, in order that I may be absolved from any personal liability in the premises. The amount of costs due to me for the unfinished business of the office I hold will far exceed that which I have recently received from debtors of the Government, and will, upon a final adjustment entirely acquit me of any indebtedness to it. I have the honour to be, yours etc. "William M. Price."

Civil War in Pennsylvania.—"The combat deepens on, ye brave"—The plot thickens in Pennsylvania. Civil war is declared. The Deputy Speaker, Spackman, came near being shot as he was about to take his seat, on the 5th. The Locos went to work scientifically—off coat and at it, and wouldn't allow the Whig members from Philadelphia to take their seats, but stood prepared to knock them down as they came. This beats the English House of Commons and the Chamber of Deputies in Paris—with all their philosophy, they can't reach this *mouvement*. A Whig finding he could not reach his seat, stood at the door, *adjourned the house into the street*. A Loco got up, seized the Speaker, and shouted, "Now, pump on him; he's too hot!" The mob were willing, and would have suited the action to the word, but a friend interfered, and suggested that they had better tar and feather their Speaker. The mob having displayed symptoms of following the disorderly example of their senators, the militia were finally called upon, to be ready in case of need, to act for the preservation of the public peace. About 1,000 of the populace took possession of the Hall of Representatives, and passed resolutions to plunder the arsenal; twenty-five men tried to defend it; they were driven or coaxed out; the mob were promised that no arms should be taken thence to fire on them, and they adjourned to a neighbouring tavern to drink. After this they held a meeting in the street, and were put to flight by a shower of rain' The Governor should call out the fire-engines, instead of fire-arms, and they would be the most effective. Meetings to be held in Philadelphia, and in the park here upon the subject.

(From the *New York Herald.*)

More Defalcations.—Wall-street was full of rumours yesterday of more defalcations. Some of them were certain, such as that of the Pet Banks, according to Mr. Woodbury's Report. The simplest way now, as these things are crowding upon us is to state them in tabular form, thus:—

Defalcations of the Pet Banks (official)..	3,500,000 dol.
Do. of Canal Commissioners (reported)....	1,750,000
Do. of Samuel Swartwout (reported).....	1,200,000
Do. of W. M. Price..... do....	750,000
Do of Postmasters, Smallfry, etc....	2,000,000
Defalcations thus far.....	9,250,000

Every day—every hour, we expect fresh ones, particularly from Washington. It is said that several more in the Custom-house are preparing to cut and run.—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.* 28.

RUSSIA.

There is no doubt that Russia had been tampering with the Poles in England to instigate them to join the Canadians, and aid in embarrassing the British government. Those honourable and unfortunate exiles have indignantly spurned at the insidious suggestion of their direst foe, whose aim was twofold—to get rid of persons who are a living reproach against its tyranny, and to foment disturbances in a British colony. Communications from Polish exiles to the daily papers prove the fact most clearly; and the interference of Russia in the dispute between England and its refractory colony, was notorious at New York.

The Emperior is about to proceed to Warsaw, with the Duke de Leuchtenberge, the future governor of Poland, and the most rigorous measures of *surveillance* have been adopted in St. Petersburgh and Moscow during the absence of the sovereign. These proceedings have given much offence to the ancient *noblesse*. In Lithuania and in the southern provinces of Poland, arrests continue without ceasing. At Warsaw, sixty-three Polish functionaries, all very old, and fathers of numerous families, have been deprived of their offices, because they could not pass their examination in the Russian language, the knowledge of which is absolutely necessary for those who wish to keep their places. It is painful to see old men sitting pell-mell with children on the benches of the public schools, because they have not yet learned the Russian tongue.—*Atlas Dec.* 15.

TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult., quoted by the *Carlsruhe Gazette*:—"The ratifications of the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the Porte having been exchanged, the Sultan has issued a firman, commanding the Viceroy of Egypt to conform to its provisions. Similar firmans have been sent to the governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Copies have also been delivered to Lord Ponsonby and the Viceroy's agent at Constantinople; and it is believed that the Pacha will comply with the order. The ratification of the adhesion of France to the treaty of commerce has arrived from Paris.—The Sultan has written a letter to the Capitan Pacha, expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the fleet has acted in concert with admiral Stopford's squadron.—It has been remarked that the Russian Commissioners have been for the last fortnight, at the Sittings at the Custom House, under the Presidency of Tahir Bey, at which the tariff of duties according to the treaty of commerce between the Porte and England and France are discussed. Several English officers have arrived at Constantinople on board the Turkish fleet. Among them are Commodore Parker, and Captains Scoresby and Walker; the last is to remain attached to the Ottoman navy: all those officers were yesterday presented to the Sultan. The last accounts from Tabris, dated 12th ult., state that the Shah, after his arrival at Teheran, changed his ministry and, amongst other measures, exiled the member of his cabinet who recommended the expedition against Herat. The influence of Russia in Persia has thus been annihilated. Various reports are current at Constantinople on the subject of Prince Ghika's journey to Carlsbad, but they deserve little credit. The journey in question had been looked upon as an escape, but it has since been ascertained that the Porte had been long before informed of it."—*Galignani's Messenger, December* 25.

MISCELLANEA.

Vanity at the Last.—Few things show human nature in a meaner light than vanity in the hour of dissolution. There are instances of individuals desiring to pass from life with distinction, to be buried in state; and the last thoughts are employed on the decorum of the moment, or in the anticipation of funeral splendours. It was no uncommon thing among the Romans for a rich man to appoint an heir, on condition that his obsequies should be celebrated with costly pomp. And we know of the recent decease of an individual, moving in a high rank in society, who bequeathed his property to his widow, on condition that he should be buried in a particular part of the country. There is a vanity in affected humility as in ostentatious grandour. Saladin, in his last illness, instead of his usual standard ordered his shroud to be uplifted in front of his tent; and the herald who displayed this winding sheet as a flag, was commanded to exclaim aloud, "Behold! this is all which Saladin, the vanquisher of the East, carries away of all his conquests." He came naked into the world, and he left it naked. Grave-clothes were a superfluous luxury, and to the person receiving them, as barren of comfort as his sceptre or his scymitar. Saladin was vain. He sought in dying to contrast the power he had enjoyed with the feebleness of his condition; to pass from the world in a striking antithesis; to make his death-scene an epigram. All was vanity.

A century ago it was the fashion for culprits to appear on the scaffold in the dress of dandies. Vanity made it the mode to be hanged in the attire of fops. Some centuries before, it was the privilege of noblemen to escape the gallows, and perish on the block. The Syrien priests had foretold to the emperor Heliogabalus, that he would be reduced to the necessity of committing suicide; believing them true prophets, he kept in readiness silken cords and a sword of gold.

Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke,
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.)
No, let a charming chintz, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face:
One would not sure be frightful, when one's dead,
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red.

The thoughts of vanity, in the example chosen by the poet, extended to appearances after death; vanity is not inactive in the dying hour. But here we should look for proof to the precincts of courts, to the scene where folly used to reign by prescriptive right; where the ample means of gratification permitted no obstacles to indulgence. The foibles of the poor are bounded by their poverty; the vices of humble life are concealed in the obscurity of neglect and oblivion. To trace the display of vanity, triumphant in the hour of mortality, observe the voluptuaries, whom the pride of opulence has rendered indifferent to decorum. Enter the palaces, where caprice gives law and pleasures consume life. The idle fool has leisure for folly; and the fit la ts to the latest moment. Go there and observe the death of the vain and vicious. The French court was at Choisy, when Madame de Pompadour—a wretch who largely contributed to ruin the morals and pecuniary resources of France—felt the pangs of a mortal malady. It had been the established etiquette, that none but princes and persons of royal blood should breathe their last in Versailles. Proclaim to the gay circles of Paris, that a thing, new and unheard of, is to be permitted! Announce to the world, that the rules of palace propriety and courtly decorum are to be broken! Open, ye palace doors, for the king's favourite mistress! Ye chambers, where vice has fearlessly lived and laughed, but not been permitted to expire, be ye now the witnesses of the novel scene!

The marchioness questioned the physicians firmly; she perceived their hesitation; she felt the hand of death; and she determined, says the historian, to depart in the state of a queen. Louis XV., himself not capable of a strong emotion, was yet eager to concede to his dying friend the consolation which she coveted, the opportunity to reign till her last gasp. The courtiers thronged round the deathbed of a woman who distributed favours with the last exhalations of her breath; and the king hurried to name to public offices the persons whom she recommended with the faltering accents of departing life. The sick chamber was a scene of state; the princes and grandees still entered to pay their homage to the woman whose power did not yield to mortal disease, and were surprised to find her richly attired. The traces of death in her countenance were concealed by rouge. She reclined on a splendid couch; questions of public policy were discussed by ministers in her presence; she gloried in holding to the last the reins of the kingdom in her hands. Even a sycophant clergy showed respect to the expiring favourite, and felt no shame at sanctioning with their frequent visits the vices of a woman who had entered the palace in the vilest character. Having complied with the rites of the church, she next sought the approbation of the philosophers. She lisped no word of penitence; she shed no tears of regret. The curate left her as she was in the last agony: "Wait a moment," said she; "we will leave the house together."

The dying mistress, still able to distribute favours, may ensure obedience; the dead are disregarded by the selfish. Hardly had she expired, but the scene changed. Two domestics carried out her body on a hand-barrow from the palace to her private home. The king stood at the window, as her remains were carried by. "The marchioness," said he, "will have bad weather on her journey."—What a moral might this teach the vicious!—*North American Review.*

Population and Subsistence.—It is obvious that if the present state of the world, compared with its state at our earliest records, be one of relative poverty, the tendency of population to increase more rapidly than subsistence must be admitted. If the means of subsistence continue to bear precisely the same proportion to the number of its inhabitants, it is clear that the increase of subsistence and of numbers has been equal. If its means of subsistence have increased much more than the number of its inhabitants, it is clear not only that the proposition in question is false, but that the contrary proposition is true, and that the means of subsistence have a natural tendency (using these words as expressing what is likely to take place) to increase faster than population. Now, what is the picture presented by the earliest records of those nations which are now civilised, or, which is the same, what is now the state of savage nations? A state of habitual poverty and occasional famine—a scanty population, but still scantier means of subsistence. Admitting, and it must be admitted, that in almost all countries the condition of the great body of the people is poor and miserable, yet as poverty and misery were their original inheritence, what inference can we draw from the continuance of that misery as to the tendency of their numbers to increase more rapidly than their wealth? But if a single country can be found in which there is now less poverty than is universal in a savage state, it must be true that, under the circumstances in which that country has been placed, the means of subsistence have a greater tendency to increase than the population. Now, this is the case in every civilized country. Even Ireland the country most likely to afford an instance of what has been called the tendency of things, poor and populous as she is, suffers less from want with her eight millions of people than when her only inhabitants were a few septs of hunters and fishers. In our own early history, famines and pestilences, constantly recur. At present, though our numbers are trebled or quadrupled, they are unheard of.—*Senior on Political Economy.*

Spanish Punctilio.—Philip III., King of Sain, being taken ill of a fever and shivering in cold weather, a braziere, or pan with burning coals, was brought into his chamber, and placed near him, and, by some act of carelessness, was placed so very close to him, as to scorch him. A noble, who happened to be present, said to one that stood by him, "The king burns." The other answered, "It is true; but the page whose office it is to bring and remove the braziere, is not here." The consequence of which was, that, before the page could be found, his majesty's leg and face were so burnt, that it caused an erysipelas, of which he died. Philip IV., his successor, escaped not much better. That prince being one day hunting, was overtaken by a violent storm of rain and hail; and no man presuming to lend the king a cloak, he was so wet before the officer could be found who carried his own, that he took a cold, which brought on a violent and dangerous fever, from which he escaped with great difficulty.

Printed for the Proprietors at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee, No. 9 Church Lane.